

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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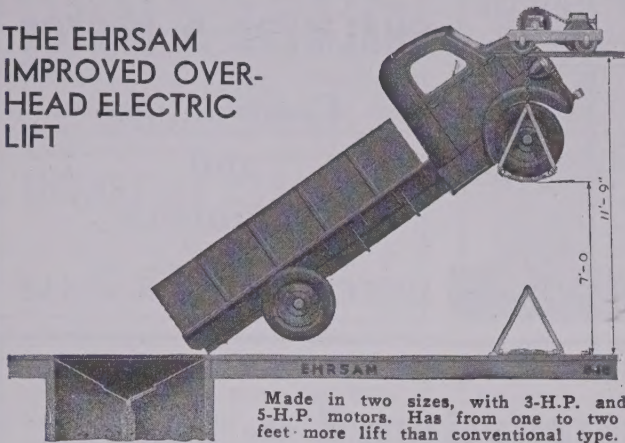
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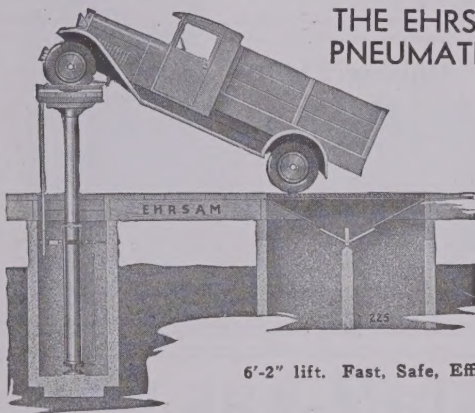
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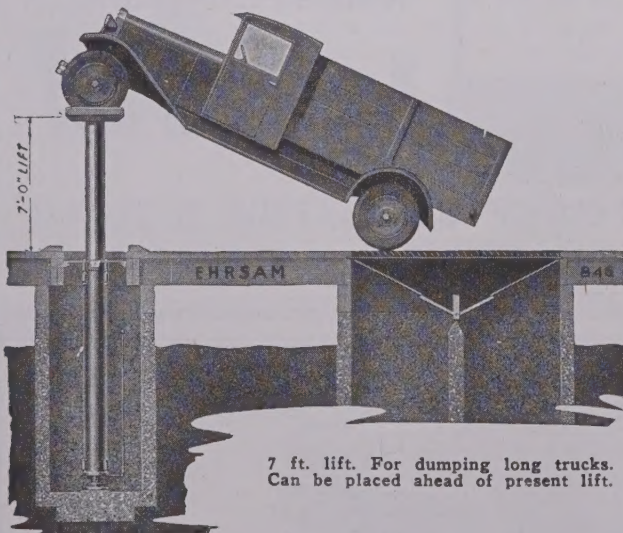
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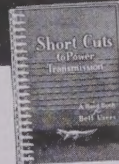
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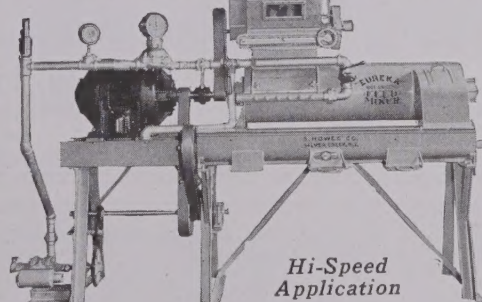
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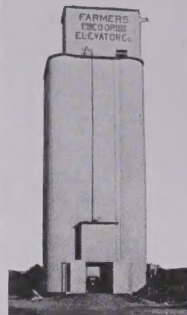
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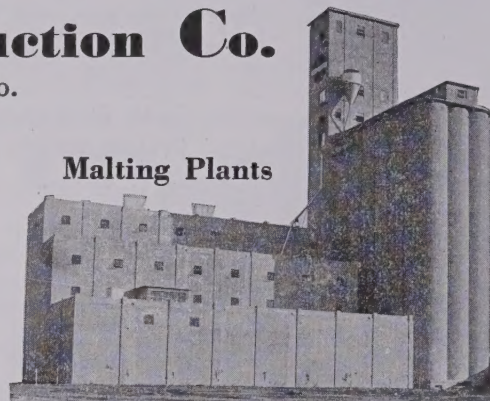
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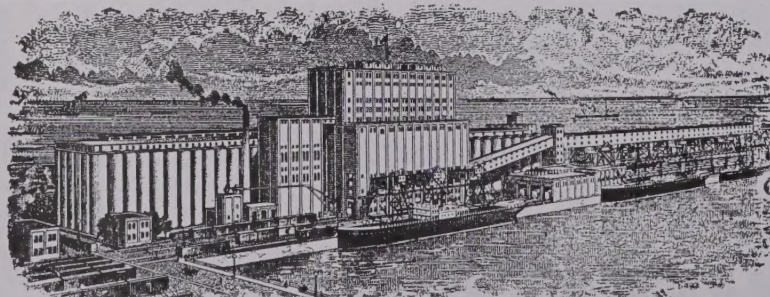
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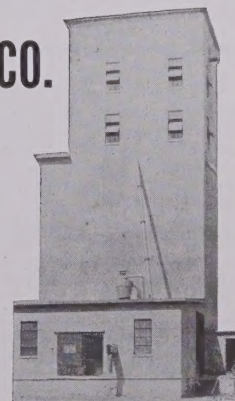
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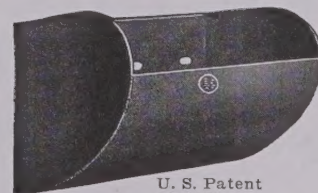
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SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches, \$2.75 per hundred, or 500, \$11.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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(Form 3—Duplicating)

It is to shipper's advantage to advise receiver, broker or buyer promptly of any shipment of grain loaded for his account and of real help to consignee in handling shipments efficiently and without demurrage. Shipping notices Form 3 contain spaces for

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Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates. Heavy pressboard, hinged top cover, with two sheets of carbon. Size, 5½x8½ inches. Weight, 8 ozs. Order Form 3 SN. Single copy, 70c; three copies, \$1.85, plus postage.

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FEED MIXER—one ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 86F11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—1 20-in. Monarch motor driven attrition mill, with starters, line-shaft, scalpers, etc. C. R. Brady, Franklin, Minn.

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 86F12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

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USED—No. 3 GRUENDLER Whirl Beater for 40 to 50-HP.

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USED—SCHUTTE Type F, Model L, Feed Grinder for 50 to 60-HP.

USED—WILLIAMS Model A Miller's Special Screenings and Bran Grinder, belt-drive or motor-drive, 600 to 700 lbs. per hour capacity.

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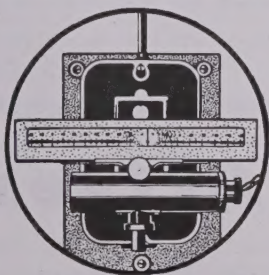
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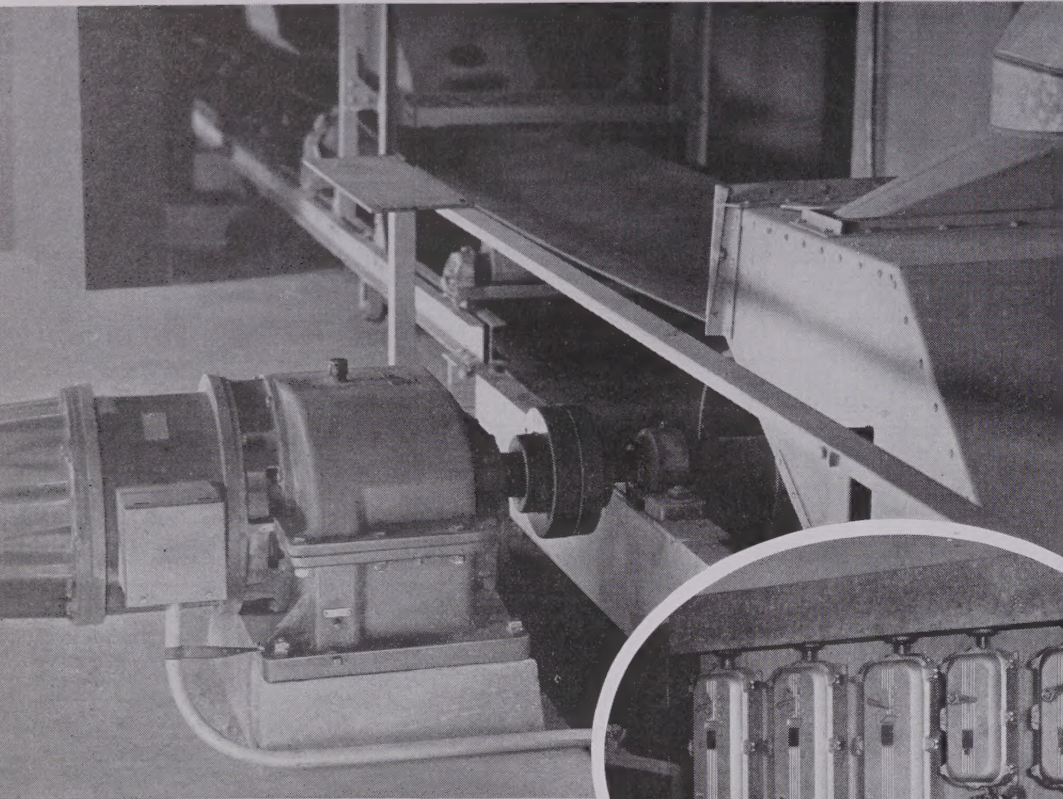
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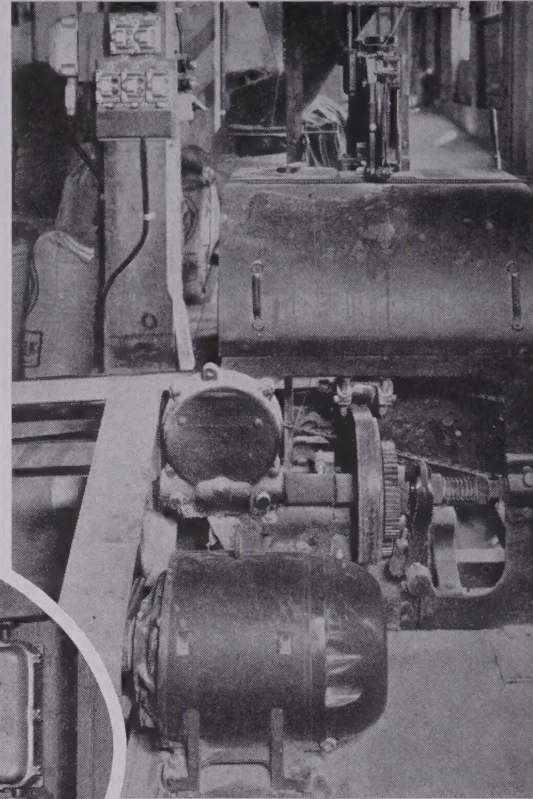
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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
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327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., DECEMBER 10, 1941

LIFTING of railroad embargoes against shipments of unplaced grain to some of the large terminal markets recently marks an approach to normal conditions that is appreciated by the country grain shipper.

TRADE BARRIERS that are discriminatory can not stand the scrutiny of the courts; and those who would protect their trade from the itinerant must go back to the fundamental of licensing those who have an established place of business.

FLAXSEED is being shipped from more different stations than for many years. The restrictions on acreage devoted to grains, combined with the high prevailing prices for flaxseed, has encouraged many farmers to plant flaxseed who had refrained from trying this profitable crop. More encouragement on the part of country elevator operators would no doubt result in even greater production of flaxseed. Our domestic production does not half supply our home need.

THE DARING young man who soars thru the air on the flying trapeze with the greatest of ease has nothing on the futures exchange directors who jump thru the hoops quickly at the command, nay, the mere suggestion, of the Commodity Exchange Chief.

A FIRE CHIEF of Chicago lays stress on preventing grain elevator fires from getting started, since their "open area" construction permits a too rapid spread of the flames, abetted by the vertical elevator legs, letting the fire get out of control and resulting in a total loss.

ELEVATOR OWNERS will be pleased to note that only two of the 11 elevator fires reported in this number resulted in the total destruction of the property attacked. All other fires were extinguished without great damage. A pleasing testimonial to preparedness for fighting fire.

COLLAPSING ELEVATORS because of heavy loads or defective construction are reported in our news columns every number and should serve as a timely warning to grain elevator owners who entrust their construction problems to inexperienced or incompetent barn builders.

A MONTANA farmer, obsessed with a desire to speed up all of his operations, used his aeroplane to sow 35 acres of wheat, and every farmer who has such a large tract to care for is now trying to figure out what the flying farmer did with the time he saved from planting operations.

AS SOON as the merchant has mastered the details of a priority he has to discard it to solve the puzzle presented by a new regulation superseding the old. The fickle uncertainty is harmful to industry. Sellers delivered now have another hazard in the impending 10 per cent advance in freight rates.

HANGING ON to storage space, the C.C.C. tacks on a proviso to its offers of corn that the warehousemen make available to the C.C.C. an equal amount of space if required. The Dec. 8 price increased on No. 2 yellow to 81c in store and 82¼c per bushel f.o.b. cars, at Chicago. If the war keeps on and the O.P.A. keeps off, the C.C.C. should eventually be able to dispose of its large stocks at a profit.

CAREFUL inspection of grain hauled to his elevator by a grain buyer who is posted on official grain standards is the only protection against overgrading wheat offered by farmers, who have been guilty of taking wheat to one elevator after it had been taken out of another as in the opinion of A.A.A. inspectors not in the condition required by the loan. The same grain, of course, will be declared out of condition in the second house and the warehouseman who inadvertently accepted it will be penalized.

UNDERCHARGES are collectible by truckers, who are common carriers and have filed tariffs; and many shippers who may be well posted on their liability for full tariff railroad rates are not aware that a lower than tariff rate by truck subjects them to possible prosecution for rebating or to a suit for undercharges.

STATIC electricity that sometimes ignites dust has been discouraged from collecting by prevailing damp weather for several weeks past, and we have no reports of recent dust explosions in grain elevators. With the coming of freezing temperatures and consequent decreased humidity operators must redouble their vigilance to prevent accumulations of dust. Obviously without dust there can be no dust explosion.

SCALE BEAM watchers have arrived at the conclusion that truck drivers increase the weight of their load by rushing onto the scale deck and quickly stopping when seeking the gross weight but always driving on slowly and stopping leisurely when seeking the tare weight. If weighmen of experience have any good reasons for supporting this contention we would like very much to have a clear statement of their convictions.

PRICE CONTROL by pinhead bureaucrats who love power more than fairness and justice is being condemned by many business organizations and doubtless with good effect. One of the first proposals of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce is that all stated purposes except stabilization of prices and prevention of speculative, unwarranted and abnormal increases in prices shall be eliminated from the pending bill. If all business organizations will take a deeper interest in all pending legislation and participate actively in correcting the impractical and unreasonable provisions of such legislation it will be much easier and pleasanter for businessmen to comply with the aims and purposes sought by the legislators.

ONE OF THE most forceful discriminations against undesirable winter wheat is the payment of a 3 cent premium for certificate wheat in the Ohio Valley and 2 cent premium for certified and Grade A Turkey Kanred and Tenmark in Kansas from October 1st to December 31 each year. The premium payers are making an earnest effort to encourage wheat growers to plant nothing but the best seed obtainable, varieties wanted by flour manufacturers are generally worth much more than the undesirable varieties grown year after year by many farmers who have not yet been convinced that it is possible to make more and better flour out of desired varieties. Millers are doing a splendid work in encouraging the planting of better wheat, and grain buyers of the wheat surplus districts can help themselves and the miller by joining in the discrimination.

WORTHLESS soybean seed being foisted on the farmers has been detected by the alert experiment station officials of Iowa and Indiana, and promptly exposed, before the fakirs could gather the harvest of shekels they expected from the gullible growers. Far from being worth the fabulous prices asked, the "McClave" and "New London" beans are very deficient in oil content.

BUSINESS FAILURES reported weekly by commercial agencies as well as discontinuances and consolidations continue to increase in number, making for fewer attempts by enterprising citizens to engage in business. The many new taxes of the present administration, combined with the so-called social security assessments and irritating regulations are so discouraging the wonder is the number of the failures reported weekly do not increase even more rapidly. All organized lines of business have associations striving to alleviate many of the bureaucratic burdens now barring success to private enterprise. Never before has the small businessman been confronted by so many ridiculous regulations and irritating limitations or so burdensome taxes as is every businessman today. The grain trade needs not only stronger trade associations but it needs more active campaigns for relief of merchants striving to find a profitable market for the farmer's crops.

Collecting for Grain Lost in Transit

Twenty-five years ago grain shippers suffered losses on so many shipments all coopered carefully every box car before loading, and yet, the box cars in service at that time were so old, decrepit and full of leaks that we received and published 15 or 20 reports of box cars seen leaking grain in transit every month.

Naturally the claim agents of the grain carrying roads soon took notice of the numerous reports of leaks and started a repair campaign as well as a persistent demand for leak-proof cars. During recent years we have received very few reports of leaks but the experiences of some of the grain shippers 25 years ago spurred many of them to join in a campaign of complaint against the cars of offending railroads because, as they said, they never saw one of its cars that could be safely entrusted to the transportation of baled hay.

The vigilance of the shippers enabled them to detect and collect for many of their losses in transit. We feel certain that greater vigilance of shippers today would also result in prompt payment of their claims. Whenever you see a car leaking grain in transit send us the station, the direction of the shipment, the car initials and number, as well as the car's contents and where box leaked. All of these facts will help the shipper to justify the payment of his claim for loss.

Elevator Construction Continues Actively

Notwithstanding we are now in the last month of 1941 the construction of new grain elevators and storage annexes continues unabated and our news columns this number tell of thirty new grain handling and storage structures being proposed or under construction. 1941 will go down in grain trade history with the greatest improvements in grain handling and storage facilities ever constructed in one calendar year.

Elevator builders generally report continued inquiry for new and larger facilities for 1942. One factor now swelling the demand for new structures is the large stocks of all kinds of grain now held in store by the government or private owners. Our export trade has been so handicapped by lack of ocean-going vessels and blockades our exporters are forced to reduce their operations although all Europeans are suffering hunger because of their inability to obtain grain supplies which we have in abundance.

The prevailing prices for all grains is so profitable for growers it does not seem probable a reduction in acreage planted will be effected by regulation or allotment and fertilizers will be used more extensively than ever, all of which promises to increase the need for larger and better grain handling and storing facilities.

The Weevil Scourge

From some of the central markets and most of the wheat surplus sections where the C.C.C. has encouraged farm storage of grain complaints come in ever increasing number of weevil infestation. Millers are taking a precaution to clean cars thoroughly before entrusting flour to them for shipment and some cautious flour manufacturers are blowing all dust and dirt out of every box car before loading flour, in hope of removing all weevil and larva from behind car linings and out of all cracks.

Others are even going to the expense of fumigating cars before loading. All of this needed precaution against weevil infestation can be traced back to long term farm storage of grain. The damp, dirty bins of the average farmer's barns are hardly a safe place to store choice grain, and naturally buyers of wheat are averse to unloading farm-stored wheat into their elevators because of the great number of shipments inspected in central markets and graded down because of weevil infestation.

No elevator operator is willing to take in grain badly infested with weevil because he knows the bugs will quickly spread to all of his bins and to any choice grain he may have in the house. All alert handlers are inspecting every shipment offered with greater vigilance than ever in hope of preventing the complete infestation of all his grain-handling facilities

with weevil, bran bugs and other destructive insects. The pests multiply so rapidly it behooves every operator to take advantage of each day having zero temperature to turn and blow every bin of grain infested with destructive insects. Fumigation, turning and blowing combined with frequent vigilant inspection of each bin's contents is necessary if grain elevator operators are to protect their plants from complete infestation and disastrous losses.

Higher Freight Rates on Grain Soon

Country elevator men who have grain in store which was bought on a margin which seemed safe and sure when the purchase was made are likely to be disappointed if they fail to ship out the accumulated store before higher freight rates are scheduled.

The so-called fact-finding board appointed by the President readily admits that its original recommendation for an advance of 7 per cent in the wages of the five major unions supported by railroad operators was all that was justified by the evidence presented, but notwithstanding their convictions they now admit that they were stampeded into granting greater increases in wages because the workmen "threatened to enforce their demands by striking."

In other words, the labor unions have more power to enforce their demands than has the government to protect public interests and require the respect of private property or the courage to deny their unreasonable demands. It does not matter to the railroad labor unions that their employers have experienced great difficulty in paying the existent scale of wages which is far more liberal than paid by any other industry. Their ominous threat to strike if their exorbitant demands were not granted has resulted in an increase in the expenses of the rail carriers that will fully justify the 10 per cent increase in freight rates which the railway executives are now planning to schedule.

Of course this means that all shippers, and especially the grain shippers, will be put to an extra expense to market the farm products they handle and the grain shippers must in turn buy farmer's grain on a wider margin in order to meet this increased cost of transportation, without dissipating their operating capital. Shippers who must pay the increased cost will not spend much time appealing to their representatives in Congress to vote against the pending anti-strike legislation recently passed to the Senate by the Lower House by a large majority vote.

THE SEVERAL Toledo grain firms who recently had to pay \$11,785.78 in back wages for unwitting violation of the wage and hour law are the victims of a law that the administrators themselves are unable to interpret.

Wicked Farmers Selling Short

The Commodity Exchange Administration has unearthed the fact that farmers, over 100 of them, from the wide open spaces are outsmarting the city slickers by selling soybeans short for future delivery.

When soybeans for May delivery on the Chicago Board of Trade dropped from \$2.02 per bushel to around \$1.59 these farmers were enjoying a legitimate operation.

The point made by the chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, however, that speculation in soybean futures has been excessive is well taken, considering the size of the crop relative to the open interest.

The excessive speculation, nevertheless, has benefited the farmer in the higher price obtainable for his crop, has profited the commission merchants and given the American citizen an opportunity to exercise his desire to back his opinion with his money. The growers' success is sure to result in a greatly increased acreage next year.

From Abroad

Prices of wheat in Syria have been falling since the British authorities announced that a stream of Australian wheat was on its way to be sold at progressively lowering prices. Speculators had tripled the prices. Advices from Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 6, are that prices for native grain had fallen 15 per cent when the first shipment arrived.

India on Dec. 5 removed the import duty on wheat and fixed wholesale prices at a maximum of four rupees and six annas per maund (about \$1.95 per 82.28 lbs.) to halt speculation. The government declared that the situation created by rising wheat prices was "becoming daily more serious." A wheat commissioner is to be appointed to deal with the situation.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 6.—Flaxseed and Linseed Oil: Since Nov. 15 there has been no market for Argentine flaxseed. As the Argentine Government has taken into its hands the sale of all flaxseed for export from that country, it appears likely that they will withhold sales to exporters until the buying agreement on flaxseed with the United States Government is concluded. In the meantime exporters are filling such steamers as crushers have booked on a "price to be fixed" basis with stocks which exporters held privately prior to Nov. 15. Negotiations between governments are ordinarily slow so that an announcement of a selling price may still be withheld for some time. —Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Your Reward

Work in every hour, paid or unpaid; see only that thou work, and thou canst not escape the reward; whether thy work be fine or coarse, planting corn or writing epics, so only it be honest work, done to thine own approbation, it shall earn a reward to the senses as well as to the thought; no matter how often defeated, you are born to victory. The reward of a thing well done is to have done it.

—RALPH WALDO EMERSON

Giant Mill Storage in the Southwest

A new departure in grain storage is the elevator recently completed for the Burrus Mill & Elevator Co. at Fort Worth, Tex.

A large interior open space, 122x280 ft., has been created by building an inclosing rectangle of 253 cylindrical bins 100 ft. high. This interior flat storage can be used for sacked grain or mill products, or for bulk grain, with distributing belt at top for putting in another belt at bottom for taking out the bulk grain. The total capacity of the entire house is 4,000,000 bus., and it is said to be the largest elevator attached to a flour mill in the Southwest.

Two railroad tracks have been added to the three, and to fill the tanks, which have a capacity of 2,650,000 bus., three receiving sinks were provided and three large legs with a capacity for unloading or loading approximately 100 cars per day, all the machinery being driven by electric motors.

An addition to the warehouse at the east end of the plant is under construction, to be 88x160 ft.

The engineering was done by Lockwood & Andrews, the construction by the Burrus Mill & Elevator Co., under the supervision of S. F. Hoehn.

The new buildings are the fourth large expansion of the mill since the Fort Worth company was started. The first mill was purchased in 1876 by the late W. C. Burrus, grandfather of the milling concern's present head, Jack P. Burrus. The 1941 construction follows close on the heels of another building program conducted last year when the company added a packing plant with a capacity of 16,000 barrels of bulk flour.

The office building in the foreground was constructed in 1936. The new flour milling plant was constructed in 1935.

J. Paul Smith, general manager, says that the company's increased flour business, increased Texas wheat production and a need for storage of impounded wheat all contributed to the decision to increase the size of the already huge Burrus plant in Fort Worth. The daily flour output of the plant has been stepped up to a capacity of 4,500 barrels.

For illustration see outside front cover page.

For wheat grown in Ontario the Canadian Wheat Board has set a maximum price of \$1.26 per bushel, delivered Montreal. For western barley delivered Fort William or Vancouver the price is a maximum of 64¾ cents per bushel.

Suit to Enjoin Overbidding

The Farmers Co-operative Ass'n of Sheldon, Ia., brought suit in the district court at Plevins, Ia., for an injunction restraining the Quaker Oats Co. from paying more for grain at Sheldon than it does at its other elevators after allowances for freight.

It is alleged that on Oct. 7, 1941, at Sheldon the Company paid 63c for corn and at Plevins, 25 miles from Sheldon, paid only 56½c per bushel, in an attempt to ruin the business of the Ass'n. This seems hardly possible as the Ass'n has a large new plant and over 100 loyal members, while the Quaker Oats elevator is a small house, so the Company could not hope to put the Ass'n out of business.

It is said the Company needed corn to fill its elevator to earn storage charges, there being an excessive profit at this time in buying the cash and selling the future against it, as much as 11 cents per bushel, and simply bid up the price to get the grain it needed, without any purpose to ruin the Ass'n.

This is the first suit under the Iowa anti-discrimination statute. The suit was transferred to the federal court at Sioux City because the Company is incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. The Ass'n. will ask a remand to the state court, after which the Company will make a motion to dismiss, there being no ground for the action.

Speculation in Wheat With No Intent to Deliver

The Court of Appeals of Tennessee decided in favor of defendant, L. H. Myers, in a suit brought by J. E. Easterly to recover \$7,000 lost in the purchase and sale of wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade over a period more than a year.

Easterly, a prosperous farmer, contributed \$14,000 to finance a joint account with Myers, an experienced speculator, who at the time owed over \$100,000 that he was unable to pay. Nearly 1,000,000 bus. of wheat was bought and sold, and no grain was ever delivered. The trading was thru a brokerage firm, Fisher & Co., at Knoxville, Tenn.

The statute, Code, Sec. 7819, makes dealing in futures gambling when it is the intention of either the buyer or the seller not to make or receive actual delivery.

The Court said: "Without undertaking to analyze the testimony in detail, we think the whole record shows clearly that there was never any intention to accept delivery of the grain so purchased. Neither of the parties had any use for such quantities of grain, and all of it was purchased on a margin of 5 to 10 cents per bushel.

"In this case complainant's alleged right of action is predicated upon an illegal contract. He cannot maintain an action thereon." 148 S. W. Rep. (2d) 640.

Cost Limit on Building Contract Upheld by Court

The Fruen Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn., employed Mr. Hustad to prepare plans for a wheat cleaning house at its present elevator at a guaranteed maximum cost of construction.

Plan No. 1 exceeded the cost and was revised as plan No. 2.

The written contract, as submitted by the Field-Martin Co., proposed "to furnish all materials and labor necessary for the construction of a new cleaning house as shown on the plans of the Hustad Co. for a guaranteed maximum of \$26,365.98."

When nearing completion the cost exceeded the named sum. The Field-Martin Co. claimed that there should be added to the guaranteed maximum the cost of the changes contemplated in plan No. 2.

The Field-Martin Co. brought suit charging a mechanic's lien for the claimed unpaid balance of the contract price; but the District Court of Hennepin County decided in favor of defendant, Fruen Milling Co. This was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Minnesota, declaring that plaintiff's offer was ambiguous. "So it was in need of construction, first by defendant, and, later, by the court.

"On sufficient evidence defendant's construction of the offer has been found reasonable and made in good faith in ignorance of plaintiff's undisclosed intention concerning its offer. That settles the matter.

"In reading the record," Judge Mathias Baldwin said, "one cannot avoid reflection on the amount of annoyance, money and more valuable friendship that would have been saved had the parties made timely resort to legal aid for prevention of controversy rather than later and compelled use of it in litigation."—298 N. W. Rep. 574.

The United States will ship two cargoes of Pacific Coast wheat, about 500,000 bus., to Russia under the lend-lease law, it was announced Dec. 6. As Russia has not declared war on Japan the ships may be permitted to pass by the Japanese.

Chicago, Ill.—The remains of C. S. Phillips, general manager of the Seedburo Equipment Co., who was drowned while swimming near Oosburg, Wis., three months ago, were recovered Nov. 26 on the opposite side of Lake Michigan near Muskegon. Interment was in Rosehill Cemetery.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Form for C.C.C. Warehouse Receipt?

Grain & Feed Journals: What is the form of warehouse receipt required by the Commodity Credit Corporation's uniform storage agreement for elevators not licensed under the United States Warehouse Act?—Erven Meyer, Farmers Grain & Supply Co., Warsaw, Ill.

NEGOTIABLE

Ans.: The forms required by state law are acceptable to the C.C.C. No particular wording or size of sheet are required, provided the necessary information is given, which, in addition to those customary include test weight, moisture, whether received by boat, R.R., teams, trucks, etc.; that the grain is insured also against lightning, inherent explosion, windstorm and such other perils as may be required by statute, and that it is subject to all the terms and provisions of the uniform grain storage agreement.

For the past year and at the present time the following form is the one used and approved by the C.C.C.:

(Name of Warehouse)

(Address)

ORIGINAL Warehouse Receipt No.

Received for storage in warehouse at (State) on 19...., to be delivered subject to order of (State) owner ONLY UPON SURRENDER OF THIS RECEIPT PROPERLY ENDORSED, the following grain:

Quantity Grade Kind of Grain Test Weight Moisture

Said grain has been received into store from (R.R., Boat, Teams, Trucks, Etc.)

and is to be stored with grain of same grade by inspection, and is deliverable upon return of this receipt, properly endorsed by the person to whose order it has been issued and the payment of proper charges for storage.

This grain is FULLY insured against loss or damage by fire, lightning, inherent explosion, windstorm, cyclone and tornado and such other perils as may be required by statute for the full market value thereof until the grain is loaded out.

Notwithstanding the terms hereof, this receipt is issued and delivered subject to all the terms and provisions of a certain Uniform Grain Storage Agreement designated as "CCC Form H."

(Name of Warehouse)

By (Enter Endorsements on Back of this Receipt)

R. M. Scoular Heads Omaha Exchange

R. M. (Bob) Scoular has been elected president of the Omaha Grain Exchange. Election follows a year as vice-president, a year as treasurer, and a position on the Board of Directors since 1938.

Mr. Scoular is vice-president of the Scoular-Bishop Grain Co., a firm founded by his father at Superior, Neb., about 1890, which quickly

blossomed into widespread connections thruout the west and busy offices at Kansas City and Omaha. Bob became associated with the firm when he graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1926.

His first four years in that connection were spent traveling and operating out state offices, soliciting business for the firm. In 1930 he went to Kansas City, where he acquired a membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade and worked on the floor until early in 1933. Then he moved to Omaha to take charge of the firm's Omaha office. He has continued in this capacity ever since.

Mr. Scoular's experience covers all divisions of the grain business, commission, country elevator operation, and terminal elevator operation, a breadth of experience which promises well for his success as the new president of the Omaha Grain Exchange.

Hereford Heads Holiday Sales Celebration

E. H. Felton & Co., Indianola, Ia., operates one of those modern farm supply elevators so plentiful thru the area sometimes known as the "buckle on the corn belt." It not only buys the farmers' grain and seeds, but retails a long list of feeds, seeds and farm supplies, and does custom feed grinding and mixing and seed cleaning.

This live-wire company is celebrating the beginning of its 39th year in business. The occasion is marked with half-page advertisements in both local newspapers, and handbills delivered to every farm in its trade area.

Added incentive for attracting farm trade is offer of a \$100 purebred Hereford heifer in accordance with rules laid down on entry blanks distributed with purchase of every sack of feed, salt and supplies at the elevator during the first 20 days of December. Delivery of this registered animal will be made at the elevator on Dec. 20 to the lucky winner, who will thereby receive the foundation for a fine herd of purebred, registered Hereford beef cattle.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Jan. 12, 13. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Saulpaugh Hotel, Mankato, Minn.

Jan. 15. Oklahoma Seedsmen's Ass'n, Youngblood Hotel, Enid, Okla.

Jan. 17, 18, 19. Winter meeting of American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 19. Farm Seed Division of American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 21, 22, 23. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, Fort Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Ia.

Jan. 26, 27. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind.

Feb. 3, 4, 5—Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Fargo, N. D.

Feb. 11, 12. Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 17, 18, 19. The Farmers' Elvtr. Ass'n of Minnesota, Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis, Minn.

April 2, 3, 4. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Omaha, Neb.

May 4, 5—Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, Ill.

June 4, 5, 6. American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

Ceiling on Futures Suggested by C.E.A.

After war with Japan broke out the Commodity Exchange Administration Dec. 8 suggested to all commodity exchanges that they limit trading in futures in wheat, soybeans, flaxseed, butter and eggs to the limits in effect Dec. 8, based on the closing prices of Saturday, Dec. 6.

This suggestion from Chief J. M. Mehl was promptly acted upon by the Chicago Board of Trade, the directors meeting in a special session and establishing the following ceiling and floor:

		High	Low
Wheat			
December	1.27½	1.12½	
May	1.26½	1.16½	
July	1.27½	1.17½	
Soybeans			
December	1.22½	1.12½	
May	1.75½	1.63½	
July	1.76½	1.64½	

Cash grain prices are free to move independently, or as permitted by the price control law soon to be enacted.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by C.E.A. the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soybeans
July 12	45,256	20,615	8,502	12,026	11,278
July 19	49,885	20,479	9,416	12,208	11,465
July 26	50,462	21,393	11,151	12,315	11,571
Aug. 2	51,292	22,147	13,284	13,597	11,239
Aug. 9	50,005	25,017	14,639	15,455	10,780
Aug. 16	49,786	25,617	16,051	16,371	11,799
Aug. 23	50,903	25,731	16,672	16,866	12,143
Aug. 30	50,826	26,853	18,388	17,434	11,415
Sept. 6	50,686	29,232	17,744	18,199	10,855
Sept. 13	52,951	35,164	19,019	18,457	10,729
Sept. 20	53,660	35,677	18,257	19,235	10,794
Sept. 27	55,510	38,018	18,993	19,990	10,525
Oct. 4	57,679	40,353	18,873	20,815	10,974
Oct. 11	59,115	40,329	18,289	20,834	10,833
Oct. 18	61,803	40,148	18,274	19,989	10,193
Oct. 25	61,550	41,304	16,765	20,081	9,617
Nov. 1	62,584	41,844	16,985	20,480	9,584
Nov. 8	63,592	42,348	16,924	20,827	9,548
Nov. 15	62,968	42,254	16,694	21,257	9,432
Nov. 22	64,407	40,090	16,941	21,200	9,532
Nov. 29	60,385	42,446	15,668	20,888	9,046
Dec. 6	49,231	42,915	14,059	15,301	9,012



R. M. Scoular, Omaha, Pres.-Elect Grain Exchange.

Farmers Selling Short Soybeans

In a special report to Sec'y. Claude R. Wickard, J. M. Mehl, chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, said that a recent survey of futures trading in soybeans indicates the need for further control of speculative activity in this commodity.

"The erratic price movement, the large volume of trading, and the size of aggregate open contracts during the current year, together with a special analysis of these contracts as of Sept. 15, all point to excessive futures speculation in soybeans," the C.E.A. report states.

"Further and more effective measures should be taken to control futures speculation in this commodity. Increased margin requirements together with some form of restriction on excessive in-and-out trading, or 'scalping', are measures which," according to the report, "are clearly indicated."

The C.E.A. survey disclosed no evidence of abnormally large positions held by individual speculators on either side of the market. Existing legislation, the report points out, is effective in curbing manipulation and excessive speculation on the part of large operators, but is not effective to control undesirable market participation by small traders or scalpers.

Mehl said the wide disparity between the level of open contracts in soybeans and the large turnover in volume of trading indicates the extent of scalpers' in and out transactions in the market. Open contracts in soybeans, which amounted to about 7,000,000 bus. on Dec. 31, 1940, were approximately 11,000,000 bus. on Sept. 15, 1941. The average monthly volume of trading, however, increased from 11,250,000 bus. in 1940 to 88,377,000 bus. in the first 10 months of 1941. The ratio of monthly trading volume to average daily open contracts increased from around 6 to 1 last winter to approximately 9 to 1 in recent months.

Because of the unusual volume of futures trading and wide price fluctuations, the Commodity Exchange Administration supplemented its customary surveillance of the markets by making a special survey of the positions of individual traders on the Chicago Board of Trade as of Sept. 15, 1941.

The chief of the C.E.A. said the survey disclosed a situation in the soybean market which varies distinctly from the usual pattern found in commodity futures markets.

Hedgers as a group were carrying their own risks, and to this extent speculative trading was not performing its usual function, Mehl stated. Ordinarily, a large part of futures contracts made by merchants and processors of agricultural commodities, for the purpose of insuring or hedging themselves against price changes, are carried by speculators. In the soybean market on Sept. 15, however, hedgers held 46 per cent of total long commitments and 43 per cent of total short commitments. Speculators held 54 per cent and 57 per cent, respectively.

Another unusual feature of the soybean futures market, the C.E.A. survey points out, was that numerically the speculators, contrary to their usual bent, were predominantly short. Of a total of 1,226 individuals and business concerns in the soybean market on the survey date, 851 held net market positions classified as speculative, and of this group 507 were short.

Of all the similar surveys made by the Commodity Exchange Administration, the recent soybean analysis is the first in which the small traders, generally described as the "public," were not predominantly long, both in number of traders and amount held.

Farmers constituted the largest occupational group in the market. On the date of the survey, 163 farmers, most of them Illinois and Iowa producers, were reported in the soybean futures market. Of this number, two-thirds held short positions. The bulk of the United States soybean crop is produced in Illinois and Iowa. Last summer, the survey points out, many of these farmers apparently thought soybean prices

were as high as they would go, and sold contracts for future delivery of beans so as to dispose of their anticipated production on the basis of prevailing prices. "While this is a sound merchandising operation," the report states, "it is very rare for prices of any agricultural commodity to reach a level which attracts farmers to enter the futures market on the short side as was done in this case."

Futures Trading Drops During November

Futures trading in grains on the Chicago Board of Trade aggregated 398,623,000 bus. in November, a decrease of 37 per cent compared with October, and a decrease of 10 per cent compared with November 1940, according to the Department of Agriculture. Soybeans are not included in the November 1940 figure.

Of the total trading last month, the Commodity Exchange Administration reported, wheat accounted for 199,397,000 bus., a decrease of 43 per cent compared with October; corn 71,652,000 bus., a decrease of 22 per cent; oats 30,539,000 bus., a decrease of 50 per cent; rye 31,165,000 bus., a decrease of 17 per cent; and soybeans 65,870,000 bus., a decrease of 32 per cent.

The aggregate contracts open in wheat futures

on Nov. 29 were 50,385,000 bus., a decrease of 3 per cent during the month. In corn, open contracts were 42,446,000 bus., an increase of 2 per cent; in oats, 15,668,000 bus., a decrease of 7 per cent; in rye, 20,888,000 bus., an increase of 3 per cent; and in soybeans 9,046,000 bus., a decrease of 6 per cent.

During the month the price of the December wheat future showed a net decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, closing at 114 on Nov. 29. December corn declined $3\frac{7}{8}$ cents, closing at 73 $\frac{5}{8}$; December oats declined $\frac{3}{4}$ cent, closing at 48 $\frac{5}{8}$; December rye declined $\frac{3}{4}$ cent, closing at 62 $\frac{3}{4}$; and December soybeans declined $4\frac{3}{8}$ cents, closing at 160 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Trade bodies will not be consulted. The Office of Price Administration, headed by Leon Henderson, has disclosed in its formal announcement that it will not negotiate with trade associations in connection with the establishment of price ceilings.

Portland, Ore.—Satisfaction with the yield of paprika obtained in experimental plantings was voiced by E. C. Price of Toppenish, Wash., who has pioneered in raising this crop. He received a yield of approximately two tons to the acre of good quality, merchantable dry pods.—F. K. H.



Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Middlemen Must Submit or Be Placed in Chains

Grain & Feed Journals: What a difference just a few years with government control does make. Missouri millers are having meetings with the Regional Director of the Commodity Credit Corporation, asking the C.C.C. to let them have enough wheat to keep their mills in operation to supply their trade. Many mills do not have enough soft Red Winter wheat to keep going and there is not enough free wheat available; it is held by the C.C.C. It is taking a lot of coaxing and pleading by the soft wheat millers to get the C.C.C. to let them have wheat for which they are willing to pay the price asked by the C.C.C. If someone had predicted this condition 10 years ago, he would have been threatened with a ride to a sanitarium.

According to maneuvers at Washington by Congress, all business is going to be operated under a license and told just what to pay and what to charge. Let's hope the spread between the seller and buyer is enough to let the middleman live. The middleman is the fellow some

government interests have been gunning. He is a necessity and is going to be with us for a long time.—A. H. Meinershagen, Sec'y, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, Higginsville, Mo.

Beware Liability for Truck Undercharges

Grain & Feed Journals: A member in Southern California is being sued for thousands of dollars covering undercharges (minimum rates) for a period since 1938 during which a truck carrier handled hauling and deliveries to customers. We warn every member to check rate quotations on "in-haul" or "out-haul" truck rates!

A situation exists whereby a truck carrier could misquote you, monopolize hauling for years, then plead ignorance and sue you, paying up 3% of the gross so collected to the Board of Equalization and 1/4 of 1% to the Railroad Commission.—I. J. Strommes, sec'y, California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Sacramento, Cal.

Death of Jas. Stewart

A leader in the Canadian grain trade, James Stewart, passed away Dec. 1 after a heart attack, aged 60 years.

He was a member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange since 1912, and chairman of the first Canadian Wheat Board, and in recent years has been president of James Stewart & Co., operating the Stewart Terminal Elevator at Port Arthur, Ont.

He was born in Scotland, entered the British civil service, went to Canada in 1906 and entered the employ of the Western Elevator Co. Later he joined K. B. Stoddart & Co., eventually becoming manager of the firm. At one time he was managing director of the Alberta Pacific Grain Co., the Federal Grain Co., Maple Leaf Milling Co., and a director of Western Terminal Elevators.

He was interested in the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway and the water power plant at Slave Falls.



James Stewart, Winnipeg, Man., Deceased.

Grain Firms Ordered to Pay Back Wages

The Toledo office of the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Dept. of Labor has recently ordered 10 firms to pay back wages totaling \$11,785.78 to 214 employees.

The firms began paying the back amounts voluntarily when the application of the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act was pointed out to them. Four grain firms were already in full compliance, and two were not in interstate commerce.

The following employers were cited for the amounts given: L. J. Weaver, Hoytville, O., \$120.38 to seven employees; Harold Anderson Farms, Inc., Maumee, \$275.28 to 27 employees; Norris Grain Co., Toledo, \$624.29 to eight employees; East Side Elevator, Toledo, \$4,400.04 to 13 employees; the B. & O. Elevator, Toledo, \$2,840.57 to 14 employees; Saunders Mills, Inc., Toledo, \$1,986.53; Saunders Mills, Inc., Latty, O., \$87.88 to 10 employees; Saunders Mills, Inc., Napoleon, O., \$421.53 to 45 employees; Saunders Mills, Inc., Deshler, O., \$138.60 to 25 employees, and Central Mills, Inc., Dunbridge, O., \$890.68 to six employees.

The itinerant trucking problem is still with us but if we keep working we will some day get a law passed to curb this evil. The grain men pioneered this fight and are going to stay with it until they win, but we are going to get a lot of help. The lumber men have a man working up some interest and making plans to line up the lumber interests with us to fight the itinerant trucker who is hurting the legitimate lumber dealers.—A. H. Meinershagen, Sec'y, Missouri Grain Dealers Ass'n.

A new schedule of discounts on soybeans applying to moisture and damage is now in effect by all soybean processors in Indiana and adjacent thereto. Moisture, 1 1/2% per bu. for each 1/2% or fraction thereof from 14% to and including 18%. Over 18%, sample grade. Damage, 1c per bu. for each 1% or fraction thereof from 3% to and including 5%. Over 5% to and including 8%, 2c per bu. for each 1% or fraction thereof. Over 8%, sample grade. Additional discounts continue without change on other grading factors.

Soybeans Grading Lower

The Grain and Seed Division of the U.S.D.A. from its Chicago field headquarters has sent out the following resume of comments by local grain inspectors on the grading of soybeans of the new crop:

CHICAGO: Soybeans in the early run to this market were of excellent quality, dry and sound, with a moisture content of approximately 12.0 per cent. Due to the heavy rains that set in early in October, the moisture content has steadily increased. At the present time less than 10.0 per cent of the beans are grading No. 2 or better; approximately 80.0 per cent are grading No. 3, and 10.0 per cent are grading No. 4 and Sample grade on account of this factor. The moisture ranges from 12.5 to 18.5 per cent. Less than 10.0 per cent of the receipts at this time are showing dockage.

Split beans are not important as a grading factor because of the high moisture content. Uneven loading of separable foreign material in the early run of soybeans made dockage a big problem, but since more farmers and shippers are cleaning their beans this factor is no longer troublesome. Some of the yellow soybeans are showing mixtures of other classes, but only a few cars have been graded Mixed or degraded from No. 1 to No. 2, or from No. 2 to No. 3 on account of mixtures of other classes.

ST. LOUIS: The St. Louis market, as a rule, does not receive a very large proportion of the early movement of soybeans and our receipts of the new 1941 crop to date are practically of the same quality as the 1940 movement. The receipts have hardly been sufficient to reflect the true condition of the crop, but the few cars which have arrived show considerable discoloration and a rather high moisture. Heavy rains have delayed the harvest.

CEDAR RAPIDS: Harvesting of a large portion of the Iowa crop of soybeans has been prevented by adverse weather conditions, and it is estimated by local dealers that approximately 75 per cent of the crop is still in the field.

A few carloads which were received before the rainy season set in, in September, were of excellent quality, of good test weight, and low moisture content. Recent receipts, however, have shown a decided increase in the moisture content and a consequent lowering of the test weight per bushel. The appearance of the soybeans is still fairly good, but some weathering and staining is noticeable, and unless weather conditions become more favorable soon, damage and appearance are likely to become grading factors as the season progresses.

Approximately 15 per cent of the receipts are now showing dockage of 1 per cent or more.

INDIANAPOLIS: Only a small percentage of soybean receipts at Indianapolis now contain dockage. Moisture is the principle grading factor, with splits and foreign material of little importance.

Because of excessive rains in October and the first week of November, it is anticipated that unharvested beans marketed at a later date will grade lower on all factors than the beans that have already moved to market.

CINCINNATI: The quality of the new soybean crop is generally good. Movement started in the Cincinnati district about the middle of October. During the first ten days of the movement approximately one-half of the receipts graded No. 1 and No. 2, and one-half graded No. 3. Also receipts containing dockage were greater during this period than since, which indicates more attention is being paid to cleaning before the beans move to market.

Late receipts show an increase in moisture content, due no doubt to wet weather in the producing areas. Damage is lighter than a year ago, but may be expected to increase if wet weather continues.

Since the adoption of the dockage system,

foreign material has seldom functioned as a grading factor. Splits have not been an important grading factor during this crop movement, which might be attributed both to changes in the grades and higher moisture content.

TOLEDO: The new crop of soybeans received at Toledo for the period Oct. 1 to Nov. 5 graded as follows: No. 1—37 per cent, No. 2—36 per cent, No. 3—25 per cent, and No. 4—2 per cent. Dockage was assessed to 21 per cent of the receipts during the early movement. The average test weight per bushel of soybean receipts at this market since Oct. 1 is 56.3 pounds; the average moisture content for this period is 13.1 per cent.

Precipitation has been general since the middle of October and this condition is reflected in the quality of later receipts. Moisture has been the chief grading factor, with 44 per cent testing more than 13 per cent. Test weight is second in importance, 27 per cent testing lower than 56.0 pounds. Because of the comparatively high moisture content, splits have not been bothersome; only 15 per cent contained more than 10 per cent splits. Foreign material has been negligible as a grading factor, but damage is expected to become an important factor a little later in the season.

A general quality comparison indicates that the 1941 crop is better than the 1940 crop as far as splits and foreign material are concerned, but that the test weight per bushel is lower and moisture content is higher than last year's crop. Processors report an increase in oil content over the old crop.

Veteran Member of Chicago Board Passes

Adolph Gerstenberg, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade for 59 years, died Dec. 4, aged 80 years.

His father had conducted a grain and produce commission business since 1856, and Adolph was made a member of the Board of Trade before he came of age, so the firm could be represented on the Board on the death of his father. The late Erich Gerstenberg was a partner in the firm of Gerstenberg & Co., now actively managed by Raymond Gerstenberg, doing a general grain business and operating the



Adolph Gerstenberg, Chicago, Ill., Deceased.

Hayford and Standard Elevators, and the Grand Trunk Elevator that burned recently.

Mr. Gerstenberg was a good judge of grain, and in the early days was relied upon by maltsters to supply them with barley. For many years he capably filled the office of chairman of the grain committee of the Chicago Board.

His knowledge of trade rules, local and national, brought him appointment as chairman of the Arbitration Committee of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, and during his years of service on the single committee he rendered a great number of decisions. His work as arbitrator was effective in increasing the membership of the Ass'n, many dealers desiring to avail themselves of this fair method of adjusting differences.

Besides his son, Raymond, he is survived by the widow, Emma K., and two daughters.

Farmers Grain Dealers Review Ass'n Activities

Farmers' elevator ass'n officials from Illinois, Indiana, South Dakota and Minnesota gathered in the conference rooms of the Utilities Building, Chicago, Dec. 1, for the annual executive meeting of the Farmers Grain Dealers National Ass'n. Executive discussions, reports of officers and ass'n business occupied the morning session.

ELECTION of officers at the afternoon session placed for the ensuing year: W. J. Jacobs, Faulkton, S. D., president; W. L. Woodfield, Lafayette, Ind., vice-president; A. F. Nelson, Minneapolis, sec'y-treasurer.

RESOLUTIONS unanimously adopted recognized the organization's "signal loss in the death of our president, Frank Pyle," and expressed sympathy with the deceased's wife and family; pledged "cooperation with the federal government in furthering the defense program"; endorsed "the movement to establish a cooperative council of farmers' elevator state ass'ns"; and urged state ass'ns to work with their members to place shares of stock in farmers' elevators in the hands of producing members.

Reports from state ass'n officers briefly reviewed the activities of their organizations during the last year.

SECY LAWRENCE FARLOW, Bloomington, named as the principal activities of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, successful killing of a workmen's unemployment insurance measure in the Illinois legislature which would have worked a hardship on elevators; final cancellation by the railroads of reshipping privileges out of Chicago on Illinois river barged grain; and an existing test case on application of the sales tax to feeds and feed grains.

PRESIDENT JACOBS, Faulkton, reported a growing South Dakota Farmers Elevator Ass'n; experimental work with insurance for elevator managers and employees giving hospital benefits; marked legislative activity which prevented passage of several bills obnoxious to the grain trade; and a continued threat of railroad abandonment of branch lines to follow the abandonment of 110 miles of the M. & St. L. a year ago. While elevators on the abandoned M. & St. L. line have banded together, erected a shipping elevator at Aberdeen, and are using trucks to move grain to this point, success of their effort was classed as uncertain, tho they are operating on tariff rates comparable with those preceding the abandonment. The doubt rests on the ability of trucks to handle rush crops, and operate on the 35% cut of the tariff rate which they are allowed.

SECY W. L. WOODFIELD, Lafayette, reported efforts of the Indiana Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n have rested in holding together an organization for possible need, and in supporting cooperative marketing in terminals as well as at country stations.

PRESIDENT OSCAR OLSON, Truman, said the Minnesota Farmers Grain Dealers

Ass'n major activity has been reorganization of farmers' elevators to split up stock and get it into the hands of more grain producers, thus widening the trade and influence of farmers' elevators.

A MAJORITY of the 18 delegates attended the International Livestock Exposition at the Chicago Stock Yards in the evening.

The Horse and Mule Ass'n of America will hold its annual meeting Dec. 3 at the Palmer House, Chicago, Ill., as announced by Sec'y Wayne Dinsmore.

Trading Halted in Tribute to J. A. White

Trading in the grain pits of the Chicago Board of Trade was suspended for one minute at 10:30 a.m., Dec. 6, in memory of James A. White, who died Dec. 3 in the Evanston Hospital after an illness of several months.

Born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1876, he was graduated from Blair Academy in 1896, and received his A.B. degree from Princeton in 1900. He was married in 1903 to Miss Elizabeth Foulke, who survives him, with three daughters.

His business career began with Scott, Foresman & Co., educational publishers, in 1900. Becoming acquainted with Leslie F. Gates of Lamson Bros. & Co. he joined the firm June 1, 1912, becoming a general partner and a member of the Board of Trade. He was a director of the Board 1932 to 1937 and a member of several important committees.

At Winnetka he was a member of the board of park commissioners and its president for two years. He was chairman of the finance committee which made possible the erection of the Winnetka Congregational Church. He was a member of the University and Indian Hill Clubs.



J. A. White, Chicago, Ill., Deceased.
Photo Courtesy Chicago Sun.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Winnipeg, Man.—Entomologists estimate that stem sawfly reduced the 1941 wheat crop in western Canada by 50 million bushels, the infestation having been the worst in the history of the prairie regions.

Flagg Station (Rochelle p.o.), Ill., Dec. 6.—Farmers are anxious to get into their soybean fields with combine harvesters with this first break in good weather. The beans are still very high in moisture.—Don Ewing, Flagg Station Grain Co., Inc.

Spokane, Wash., Nov. 26.—While the acreage of winter-wheat seeding in Washington and Idaho, estimated from field reports by the Northern Pacific Railway, is less than a year ago it is considerably higher than the 10-year average.—F. K. H.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Walla Walla County's total 1941 wheat yield amounted to more than 6,200,000 bus., the second highest on record. An all-time high of 6,885,570 bus., was produced in 1928, before acreage was cut under the AAA allotment.—F. K. H.

Chicago, Ill.—Estimates on winter wheat by C. M. Galvin were: acres sown, 41,141,000; Dec. 1 condition, 87.0; estimated production, 539,000,000. Mr. Galvin estimated corn production at 2,690 million bus., 15 million more than forecast by the government Nov. 1. Production last year was 2,449 million bus.; 10-year (1930-39) average, 2,307 million.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 24.—Estimate of the crop based on the acreage figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for 1941, compiled from returns received from 95% of country points in the three prairie provinces, in bushels, is as follows: Spring and durum wheat, 275,599,100; oats, 215,433,000; barley, 98,022,400; rye, 13,231,290; flax, 6,980,000.—The North-West Line Elevators Ass'n. J. G. Fraser, mgr.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 9.—The acreage planted to winter wheat is estimated to be 10.8 per cent smaller than the acreage planted a year ago, equivalent to 41,267,000 acres, as compared with the government's preliminary estimate of last year's acreage of 46,271,000—a reduction of 5,004,000 acres. The government program is for a reduction of 13.4% of all wheat (winter and spring combined) to obtain a total planted acreage of 55,000,000 bus. The Dec. 1 condition of the crop, estimated at 88.1 per cent of normal, compares with 85.1 similarly estimated a year ago, and 80 as a ten year average. We interpret present acreage and condition estimates as suggesting a crop of 589,000,000 bus.—Nat C. Murray, statistician, Jackson & Curtis.

Kansas has 9 million acres of wheat in excellent condition; one million acres seeded late from Nov. 15 to 21 and ¼ million acres to be seeded after the latter date. On this basis total seeded acreage for harvest in 1942 would be 10½ million, compared with the allotted acreage of 11,371,000. There are 2¼ million acres of splendid volunteer wheat now growing which, considering the depth of subsoil moisture, would probably produce a normal crop if allowed to stand. However, rulings of the A.A.A. are that this acreage must be destroyed or plowed up by early spring.—A. W. Erickson.

Bertrand, Neb., Dec. 1.—Our irrigated corn is making from 50 to 75 bus. per acre, while our dry land corn is making from 12 to 15 bus. This is the first year that there has been irrigation from the Tri County Project, water from which originates at Ogallala, Neb., coming from a distance of 140 miles and used four times for power before it is used for irrigation. There are several reservoirs along the route that are being filled and stocked with fish. Mighty fine ground, and mighty fine opportunity here for farmers in a defense area who have to move out and seek new farms.—Bertrand Mill & Elevator Co., Don Mintun, mgr.

Decatur, Ill., Dec. 6.—Corn husking, altho a lot of it has had to be done by hand, is progressing toward the home stretch. For the state, it looks like 70 to 75% of the crop has been gathered. Very little corn moving other than the surplus that the cribs will not hold. Temporary cribs are showing up everywhere. Yields generally are quite satisfactory. On farms where the fertility has been built up by the use of limestone, phosphate, and legumes, corn yields of eighty and ninety bushels per acre are being reported. This, together with 87% of the acreage planted with hybrid seed, accounts for a record yield of 53 bushels per acre for the state, compared with 36.2 bushels for the 1930-39 average. The high sealing price, with liberal terms as to time of storage, will result in heavy sealing or holding for prices to advance near the sealing value.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Winchester, Ind., Dec. 6.—Some rain, but movement of corn still keeps up and there are some soybeans being delivered. In our opinion there is at least one-third of the crop in the farmers' bins and they will not move until towards spring. There is a good deal of talk of scarcity of seed beans, don't think anybody should be alarmed about that. There are so many early beans put away there will be plenty of seed to go around. Corn is keeping nicely although it still carries from 18% to 20% moisture, just a little drier than a week ago. Don't believe we ever saw as much corn in Indiana in outside cribs, this would indicate farmers' inside cribs are full of corn or soybeans and they are compelled to put up rail pens, slat cribs, everything else to keep from selling corn, although it is moving in fair volume in the Western part of the state.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Higher Corn Prices Expected

Higher corn prices are expected during December, according to the Kansas State College. The chief price-supporting factor is the recently announced corn loan rate, but favorable feeding ratios and increased production of livestock also are favorable to higher corn prices.

The 1941 corn loan rate for Kansas has been announced as 74.7 cents on farms. This is approximately 14 cents above the loan basis last year and is substantially above the farm price prevailing in most localities. It is also 5 or 6 cents higher than recent prices of No. 2 mixed corn at Kansas City. It would seem reasonable to expect that relatively small quantities of corn will be offered for sale until the price approaches the loan basis.

It is probable that the trend of corn prices during the winter months will be similar to the trend last year only on a higher level. Last season the market price of corn approached the loan basis soon after the announcement of the rate and remained on that level during the winter period. At present, the prices of livestock and livestock products are substantially higher than in 1940 and there is urgent demand for increased production of livestock products. Also favorable to higher prices for corn are the increase in the general price level during the past year and the high level of industrial activity.

George S. Colby Passes On

George S. Colby, superintendent of the Houston Public Elevator for the last 15 years, passed away at his home in Houston, Tex., Nov. 22, following a long illness.

Mr. Colby was born at Albany, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1871. He spent the greater part of his life associated with grain, beginning his career in 1890 as a helper to the grain inspector of the Kansas City Board of Trade. He was quickly promoted to inspector, in which position he remained until the Kansas legislature created a state inspection department in 1897. Then he served as a state grain inspector for two years, resigning to set up as a private inspector at Kansas City and broaden his opportunities.

Mr. Colby became a grain inspector for the New Orleans Board of Trade when the Maritime Exchange and the Board of Trade Grain Inspection Department were consolidated in 1905. In 1909 he was appointed assistant chief grain inspector for this body, and in 1917 he became its chief inspector, a position in which he continued until his appointment as superintendent of the Houston Public Elevator.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Anna C. Colby; three sons and two daughters.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for May delivery at the leading markets have been as follows:

		Wheat											
		Option	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.
		High Low	26	27	28	29	1	2	3	4	5	6	9
Chicago	.....	129½ 106½	118½	118½	119	119½	121½	121½	123	122¾	122¾	121½	126½
Winnipeg	.....	82½ 76¼	76¾	78	77¾	77¾	78½	78½	78¾	78¾	78	78¼	78
Minneapolis	.....	123½ 105½	113	114½	114	114½	116¾	117½	118½	117½	117½	116¾	122
Kansas City	.....	121½ 102	112	113	112½	113½	115¾	115½	116½	116½	115½	115½	120½
Duluth, durum	.....	116½ 103¾	103¾	104¾	104¾	105¾	107½	107½	108½	108½	105¾	107½	112¾
Milwaukee	.....	129½ 109*	118½	118½	119	120	121¾	121½	123	122¾	122¾	122	127
Corn													
Chicago	.....	91½ 72¾	78½	79	79¾	79¾	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	80½	82¾
Kansas City	.....	81½ 67½	73¾	74¾	74½	75	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	75¾	78½
Milwaukee	.....	91¾ 72¾	78½	79	79½	79¾	81½	81½	82	81½	81½	80¾	84¾
Oats													
Chicago	.....	58½ 41½	51½	52½	52½	52½	53½	53½	53½	53½	54½	53½	57½
Winnipeg	.....	47½ 38½	44¾	45	45	45½	46	45½	46½	46½	46	45½	45½
Minneapolis	.....	54 41½	47¾	48½	48½	48½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	53½	51½
Milwaukee	.....	58 41½	51½	52½	52½	52½	53½	53½	53½	53½	54½	53½	57½
Rye													
Chicago	.....	86¾ 63½	68½	69½	69½	69½	71½	71½	72¾	72¾	71¾	71½	73½
Minneapolis	.....	80½ 59½	64¾	65¾	65¾	66	68½	68¾	69½	69	68¾	67¾	70¾
Winnipeg	.....	67¾ 52½	61	61½	61½	61½	62	62½	62½	62½	62½	61¾	61¾
Barley													
Minneapolis	.....	67½ 53	58½	58½	57½	57¾	59½	58¾	58	57½	58½	58½	61
Winnipeg	.....	61¾ 49¾	58¾	59	59½	59½	60½	60½	62	61½	61	60½	60¾
Soybeans													
Chicago	.....	202 139¾	159¾	162¾	162¾	165	170½	168¾	171	172½	172¾	169¾	175¾
Canada Exchange	.....	.....	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½



Geo. S. Colby, Houston, Tex., Deceased.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Kansas City, Mo.—Restrictions on the shipment of wheat on consignment to this city for storage were removed by the railroads on Nov. 27, permitting unrestricted movement of wheat to this market.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 29—Canadian wheat farmers are holding large quantities of old grain on their farms altho the farm storage payments effective in the crop year 1940-41 have been abandoned. Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures show. Wheat holdings on farms at July 31 were 13,954,000 bus. compared with 4,682,000 bus. on the same date in 1939. Most of this wheat—11,500,000 bus.—was stored in temporary structures erected by prairie farmers in 1939 and 1940 as the wheat surplus condition developed. The farm holdings July 31 represented a decline from the 17,280,000 bus. held on the same date in 1940. Manitoba farm wheat holdings July 31, 1940, were placed at 1,000,000 bus. and this figure was unchanged July 31 this year. Saskatchewan's 1940 wheat stocks were 6,250,000 bus., reduced to 4,500,000 at July 31, 1941. Alberta's holdings dropped from 7,000,000 to 6,250,000 bus.

Franklyn Grove, Ill., Dec. 6—High moisture (over 25%) has forced us to ask several farmers

to take their soybeans back home and spread them out to dry before bringing them to the elevator; or to wait a day or so before entering their fields with the combines. But the weather has improved and a rush movement is expected soon.—W. M. Herbst.

Ashton, Ill., Dec. 6—The movement of soybeans and corn is well advanced. Both commodities are high in moisture, but this factor is beginning to show improvement.—J. M. Bergeson, J. M. Bergeson Grain Co.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Northwest wheat is piling up because of lack of water transportation due to war priorities; and the executive committee of the Washington Wheat Growers League is working with millers to get a lower emergency freight rate to move the grain east.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 4—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Nov. 28, 1941, decreased 953,195 bus. as compared with the preceding week and increased 37,996,036 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1940. The amount in store was reported as 502,369,378 bus. compared with 503,322,573 bus. for the preceding week and 464,373,342 bus. for the week of Nov. 29, 1940. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the seventeen weeks from Aug. 1, 1941, to Nov. 28, 1941, as compared with the same period in 1940 were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1940: Manitoba, 22,495,049 (33,385,420); Saskatchewan, 65,995,947 (134,399,064); Alberta, 33,843,584 (75,374,715) bushels. For the seventeen weeks ending Nov. 28, 1941, and the same period in 1940 122,334,580 and 243,159,199 bus. were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Receipts and shipments of grain, in bushels, by lake, at Milwaukee during 1941 were: Receipts, barley, 1,362,688; rye, 271,893; shipments totalled, wheat, 1,016,500; corn,

3,060,800; rye, 4,007,300.—H. A. Plumb, sec'y, Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.

Big Rock, Ill., Dec. 5—Farmers are selling their grain more freely than they have in the past. We handled more grain in the period July-December this year than we did during the entire year of 1940. A contributing influence is the high price of feeders, discouraging farmers from buying stock and encouraging them to sell their cash grain.—A. W. Lash, Big Rock Farmers Co-operative Co.

Dayton, Wash.—Following a prolonged period of fog, rain and heavy frost, threshing has been resumed thruout this district. A large acreage is still uncut. No one in the area recalls harvesting having been done before during the last week in November. Grain was found to have deteriorated but little during its long stand in the field since reaching maturity.—F. K. H.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 6—Receipts of flaxseed today at Minneapolis were 23 cars. This is the largest daily amount received in some time. At present farmers appear to favor taking the government loan on flax rather than shipping their seed to market. During the month of November this year 738,000 net bushels of flaxseed were marketed throughout the United States compared with 250,000 net bushels for November, 1940, and with 425,000 net bushels during November, 1939. On the basis of the Nov. 1 production estimate figure of 31,825,000 net bushels, 64% of the crop had been marketed up to Dec. 1 as compared with 66% moved in 1940 and 85% in 1939.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Duluth, Minn.—With the closing of navigation for 1941 the demand for grain has slackened considerably. Light offerings of spring wheat, dry and sound met ready absorption and strong premiums, but damaged and high moisture qualities were slow to move. Good quality of winter wheat sold well and at strong prices as receipts were light. Offerings of durum wheat were also limited with choice milling type wanted at top prices, with intermediate class taken moderately and little interest as well in the red grades. Heavy shipments of grain for unloading at eastern lake ports featured the final period of navigation season for 1941. As fast as boats under contract reported for cargoes they went straight under elevator spouts and receiving their loads departed under the most favorable loading and navigation weather conditions in years. In the last two weeks practically 10,000,000 bus. grain was sent out.—F. G. C.

Bird's Nest in Stolen Grain Proves Guilt

A Canadian farmer reported the disappearance of approximately 50 bus. of oats from his granary. A check-up by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police established the fact that one of the grain elevators in that vicinity had received 48 bus. of oats the day after the theft occurred. The man delivering the oats was not suspected by the elevator man because he was a young man of good standing in the community who worked on his father's farm and often hauled grain to the elevator for his father. The man was questioned but without result, though the investigator was not satisfied and had the opinion that the man was guilty.

In searching for further evidence, the investigator noticed that a bird's nest in the farmer's granary had been dislodged from the ceiling directly above the bin where the oats had been stored. The farmer remembered that the nest was there before the oats were taken, and so the investigator felt that there must be some particles of the nest mixed with the stolen oats. The investigator went to the grain elevator, where the suspect had delivered the oats, and after much difficulty he succeeded in locating various small pieces of clay which closely resembled those still adhering to the roof of the farmer's granary. Some of the pieces even carried impressions of the grain of the wood to which the nest had been attached. With that as evidence, the suspect was again confronted, and he finally admitted his guilt. The close observation of the investigating officer was responsible for this confession.

Producers of rolled zinc sheets were asked Dec. 4 by Leon Henderson to adhere to a list of maximum prices.

Soybeans Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Chicago	2,549,000	1,743,000	223,000	474,000
Indianapolis	316,500	282,000	234,000	178,500
Milwaukee	71,500	50,760	.....	.....
Minneapolis	145,500	40,500	.....	.....
Peoria	538,000	372,550	923,500	350,850
St. Joseph	132,000	60,000	.....	.....
St. Louis	70,400	17,600	51,200	36,800
Toledo	532,500	655,500	126,000	178,500

Corn Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	736,002	480,722	732,560	.....
Boston	.....	2,600	.....	.....
Chicago	9,521,000	8,683,000	6,465,000	5,612,000
Duluth	1,655,476	1,609,950	1,427,750	1,303,556
Ft. William	52,574	1,442	22,219	5,107
Ft. Worth	171,250	211,250	48,750	148,750
Indianapolis	2,176,000	2,001,000	1,399,000	1,495,000
Kansas City	1,190,000	1,290,300	310,500	57,000
Milwaukee	744,000	494,450	918,950	50,700
Minneapolis	3,006,000	1,347,000	1,450,500	676,500
New Orleans	49,924	139,252	55,642	55,996
Omaha	1,249,343	803,863	2,405,962	561,400
Peoria	2,885,400	2,258,900	736,500	1,019,400
St. Joseph	301,500	585,500	198,000	282,000
St. Louis	1,081,500	1,335,000	357,000	375,000
Superior	1,159,520	1,309,316	781,080	1,282,039
Toledo	697,200	481,600	411,600	327,600

Wheat Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	375,448	2,952,818	414,404	219,449
Chicago	1,044,000	490,000	597,000	1,235,000
Duluth	4,525,009	3,045,050	7,153,324	9,632,342
Ft. Wm.	27,469,714	16,581,531	34,265,133	34,715,475
Ft. Worth	342,900	151,200	718,200	270,000
Hutchins'n	1,128,600	162,000	.....	.....
Ind'polis	141,000	103,000	234,000	33,000
Kan. City	2,520,000	1,388,800	2,411,665	1,461,710
Milwaukee	15,700	7,850	189,000	75,600
Minn'polis	7,360,500	3,786,000	2,377,500	1,668,000
New Orleans	.....	.....	23,854	6,751
Omaha	416,529	182,537	205,860	248,270
Peoria	83,500	122,200	88,500	203,100
St. Joseph	228,800	76,800	192,000	310,400
St. Louis	408,000	526,500	649,500	696,000
Superior	2,892,472	1,400,398	5,093,308	4,836,843
Toledo	721,500	529,500	285,000	396,000
Wichita	1,310,400	780,800	495,200	795,200

Rye Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	114,090	246,560	.....	149,974
Boston	.....	1,100	.....	.....
Chicago	592,000	337,000	138,000	175,000
Duluth	339,715	33,680	974,550	324,040
Ft. Wm.	597,759	521,846	929,275	676,109
Ft. Worth	5,000	.....	1,250	.....
Hutchinson	7,500	1,250	.....	.....
Kansas City	60,000	7,500	39,000	4,500
Milwaukee	55,870	276,304	66,515	69,025
Minneapolis	1,114,500	453,000	408,000	642,000
Omaha	68,600	2,800	58,800	7,000
Peoria	88,400	63,600	18,400	8,400
St. Joseph	4,500	.....	1,500	1,500
St. Louis	63,000	1,500	100,500	43,500
Superior	329,513	10,781	1,096,527	317,701

Barley Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	167,491	7,968	156,450	.....
Chicago	1,337,000	857,000	400,000	247,000
Duluth	1,570,845	1,488,915	871,385	1,381,111
Ft. Wm.	2,236,226	1,701,786	4,009,738	1,494,540
Ft. Worth	31,250	4,900	12,500	.....
Hutchinson	20,000	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	382,400	4,750	144,000	9,900
Milwaukee	2,618,380	1,945,540	1,036,825	711,875
Minneapolis	7,446,600	2,937,600	4,015,400	3,570,000
Omaha	577,600	16,441	448,000	21,300
Peoria	284,400	238,200	174,200	137,400
St. Joseph	8,750	.....	17,500	.....
St. Louis	275,800	118,400	52,800	19,200
Superior	1,226,680	539,133	653,612	683,559
Wichita	1,300	2,600	2,600	2,600

Oats Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	53,910	54,697	.....	.....
Boston	6,200	14,000	.....	.....
Chicago	1,312,000	857,000	1,337,000	680,000
Duluth	591,783	562,453	292,125	695,177
Ft. Wm.	2,752,606	3,356,290	2,888,684	3,305,246
Ft. Worth	73,500	46,500	27,000	95,000
Indianapolis	402,000	160,000	394,000	312,000
Kansas City	308,000	130,000	122,000	84,000
Milwaukee	6,780	36,160	47,500	43,700
Minneapolis	3,402,000	1,534,500	203,400	1,476,000
New Orleans	20,044	40,483	13,227	27,000
Omaha	254,000	56,000	166,000	63,670
Peoria	120,000	124,945	154,000	129,800
St. Joseph	314,000	280,000	176,000	32,000
St. Louis	112,000	150,000	92,000	104,000
Superior	266,603	341,771	15,925	292,108
Toledo	436,800	214,200	279,300	218,400

The History of Barley

By M. E. GRANT, manager, Barley Dept., Brooks Elevator Co., Minneapolis, before Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents

Barley is one of the oldest known grains and is one of the grain crops of a hundred peoples thruout the temperate world.

Barley is grown in Europe, north of the Arctic Circle, and also on the plains of India. It is found on the plateaus of Tibet, on the slopes of Mount Everest and around the Saharan oases. It is cultivated high on the mountains of Ethiopia, and on the lower delta of the Nile; Arab farmers seed it on the dry hills of Northwestern Egypt and the Chinese grow age-old varieties on their western hills. It is grown by Hindus, Turks, Japanese, Russians, Berbers, and western Europeans. It is described as man's most dependable cereal grain where alkali, frost, and drouth are encountered.

The greatest acreage is found where more favorable conditions prevail. Briefly, it grows best where the ripening season is long and cool. This is particularly true in sections where the rainfall is high, for while barley will withstand much heat in the absence of humidity, it does not mature satisfactorily in hot, humid weather. Moderate rainfall, rather than excessive rainfall, and well drained soils, rather than waterlogged or sandy soils, are desirable.

Because of its widely scattered producing areas and the variety of conditions under which it can be grown, it is only natural that barley should have been introduced in America at an early date. The development of barley production in America and the adaptation of Asiatic, European and African types to our varied climatic and soil conditions and market requirements makes an interesting history.

BARLEY WAS INTRODUCED in America by the early colonists along the Atlantic seaboard. Records of the United States Patent Office show it was grown by colonists of the London Company in Virginia as early as 1611. By 1648 it was grown in abundance by that colony, altho it was displaced shortly afterward by the more profitable production of tobacco. Barley was cultivated in New Netherlands by the colonists on Manhattan Island as early as 1626. It was introduced in Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1629. In 1796 barley had become the chief agricultural product of Rhode Island.

Because their soils were somewhat better suited, the New England colonies were more successful than those farther south in raising barley. It was not until the westward expansion had reached central New York, however, that a combination of favorable soil and climatic conditions was found.

In the early colonies and in the westward expansion of the settlements barley was always planted and considerable acreage developed near all of the large centers. This was in response to a demand for a grain for brewing. Often it was grown in districts to which it was not well suited.

By 1840 barley was being raised as far west as Missouri and Ohio to meet the brewing demands of St. Louis and Cincinnati, altho the production was greatest in New York state, particularly along the Erie Canal, where it could be raised profitably and easily transported to Albany, New York, and other city markets. As typical of the areas in which barley production was attempted with little success because of unsuitable conditions, St. Louis may be cited. For while in 1840 Missouri ranked next to New York in production, by 1850 Missouri was no longer among the major producing states, having been displaced by states such as Ohio, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania, New York still being far in the lead. In contrast to the St. Louis area, the Wisconsin area around Milwaukee expanded rapidly due to the Milwaukee and Chicago demand and to conditions particularly favorable to obtaining large yields.

By 1860, the relative production by states had changed considerably, California having become the major producer. Barley had been introduced in California during the Spanish invasion and mission settlements in the early 18th century. The districts in which it was grown were well suited to barley production and it was the best grain which could be grown successfully for feed. In 1848 the discovery of gold in California and San Francisco's rapid growth in population brought a strong brewing demand and a resultant great expansion of barley acreage.

At the end of the next decade, 1860 to 1870, the total United States barley production increased from about 16 million bushels annually to 30 million. California and New York remained the most important producing states, but there were notable increases in southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois. It became commonly cultivated in southeastern Minnesota and its culture was begun in Oregon and Washington, in the southern part of the Great Plains area, and in the mountain states. The years 1870 to 1880 saw a continued development of the producing areas outside of New York State and another 50% increase in the annual production over that of the previous decade.

By 1890, the production increased another 80% annually, the producing centers with large acreage grown as a cash crop being western New York, eastern Wisconsin, southeastern Minnesota, western Iowa, and central California.

The tariff of 1890 which increased the duty on barley to 30 cents a bushel resulted in the gradual elimination of New York as a major producer. Western New York, up to this time, had been a great malting center, drawing large quantities of barley from Canada as well as all that could be produced in western New York.

The new tariff made importation from Canada unprofitable. Also the malting houses in Wisconsin and Minnesota could ship malt to the Atlantic seaboard more cheaply, because of its lighter weight per bushel, than barley, than the eastern malt houses could buy barley for malting. Consequently, the malting industry was gradually transferred from New York to Wisconsin and neighboring states, which diminished the barley market in western New York; and this, with the growing competition of other crops, reduced the acreage.

By 1900 New York was no longer a large producing center, but its loss of acreage was more than offset by the expansion in acreage along the Red River in the Dakotas and Minnesota and in eastern Oregon and Washington. Total United States production had increased to 120 million bushels.

MINNESOTA BECAME THE LEADING PRODUCER as the acreage in the Red River Valley expanded enormously in the next ten years; and it, with the Dakotas and Wisconsin produced the large proportion of the United States crop which in 1910 was about 175 million bushels.

After 1910 the acreage in southeastern Minnesota decreased in favor of more diversified farming. The prohibition law of 1919 reduced the malting demand, and this with the extensive displacement of barley acreage by wheat with its high war time prices, and a general low acre yield in the northern Mississippi Valley, brought the total yield in the United States down to 122 million bushels in 1920.

While it would be expected that a reduced barley acreage would have continued for the duration of the prohibition era, it actually increased, with some irregularity, so that by 1928 a record yield of 328 million bushels was produced. This increase obviously was the result of greater appreciation by the farmer of the value of barley as feed as well as a cash crop. For according to present trends, with continued large annual acreages, only about one-fourth of the crop is used by the malting industry. Added to this greater use as a feed are other factors,



Left: Loose Smut. Center: Covered Smut, of Barley. Right: Healthy Barley. Photo by Iowa State College.

such as new producing areas and the development of new varieties better suited to the individual requirements of the producing areas.

It is probable that the barley growing centers will remain roughly where they are today. However, the tendency, with the continued development of new varieties, will be for these centers to spread out to the limit that barley does not compete with other more profitable grains. For the value of barley as a feed is now becoming well known to the farmer. The growing of barley should be continued on a basis free from violent shifts of acreage due to large premiums or lack of premiums for malting barley. This will of course depend on the combined judgment of the individual grower.

THE MALTING BARLEY REQUIREMENTS of the United States run between 55 to 65 million bushels per year, while barley production runs between 265 and 328 million bushels annually. It is self evident, therefore, that approximately only 25% of the crop is used for malting purposes; the balance for feed, less seed requirements. Assuming that 40% of

the annual crop is suitable for malting purposes we find we have twice as much malting barley each year as our requirements call for. It would, therefore, seem like good farming to plant the variety of barley which would produce the greatest number of bushels per acre irrespective of its suitability for malting purposes. When our annual crop ran around 175 million bushels, our malting requirements were larger than they are today, and the parity between supply and demand for malting barley was much closer. The result of that close parity was to pay a premium for the good malting grades, but today there is such an excess of malting barley that there is no necessity for paying a high premium for it. Consequently, the range of values has narrowed up so that presently it is about ten cents. There is, however, one class of barley which can be planted with a reasonable assurance of securing near top prices; that is, rough-awn hard varieties, Manchurian, Odessa or Oderbrucker. As long as the world continues in conflict there will be a demand for pure grain alcohol. These varieties make a malt of high diastatic power,

which is desirable for manufacturing alcohol. Our own defense program will undoubtedly mean the purchase and storing up of immense quantities of alcohol, in addition to the usual distillery requirements.

As employment of gainful occupations increase, the demand for beer will increase. So, taking a quick peek into the future, I see several years of prosperity for the maltsters ahead of them, which means business for the grain terminals, as well.

Rye Imports Becoming Heavy

Total North American stocks of rye are very light compared with wheat stocks, recently figured by the U.S.D.A. as 21,854,000 bus., against 773,785,000 bus. wheat.

In the United States stocks of rye Dec. 9 were reported as 17,578,000 bus., against 7,248,000 bus. a year ago. In addition there is 1,671,000 bus. Canadian rye in bond in United States markets. These figures are for stocks in the markets. Considerably more is back on the farm and at interior elevators. Total rye stocks are figured at 77,000,000 bus., and the requirements for the year at only 40,000,000 bus., according to the U.S.D.A.

Imports of rye for the 7 months ending Aug. 1, latest period for which official figures are available, were 1,375,025 bus., against only 120 bus. during the corresponding 7 months of 1940. July imports a year ago were nil, and this year 43,030 bus. Recently, however, more than one million bus. has been imported, or the duty paid to take it out of bond. Since July 1 the imports are said to have been sufficient to supply almost one-fourth of the United States' domestic requirements. One steamer arrived Dec. 5 at Milwaukee with 146,157 bus. rye.

Back of this movement is the loan of 50 cents per bushel by the government to enable farmers to hold their rye off the market. Failure of the government to set a quota on rye imports, as on wheat imports, is said to be responsible for imports of 8,500,000 bus. of rye within 5 months.

Large Concrete Elevator for Dodge City, Kan.

With the prospect of ample rainfall in the years to come Dodge City in Western Kansas is developing as a grain market, favored as are Hutchinson and Wichita by location on the Arkansas River, with good rail transportation over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

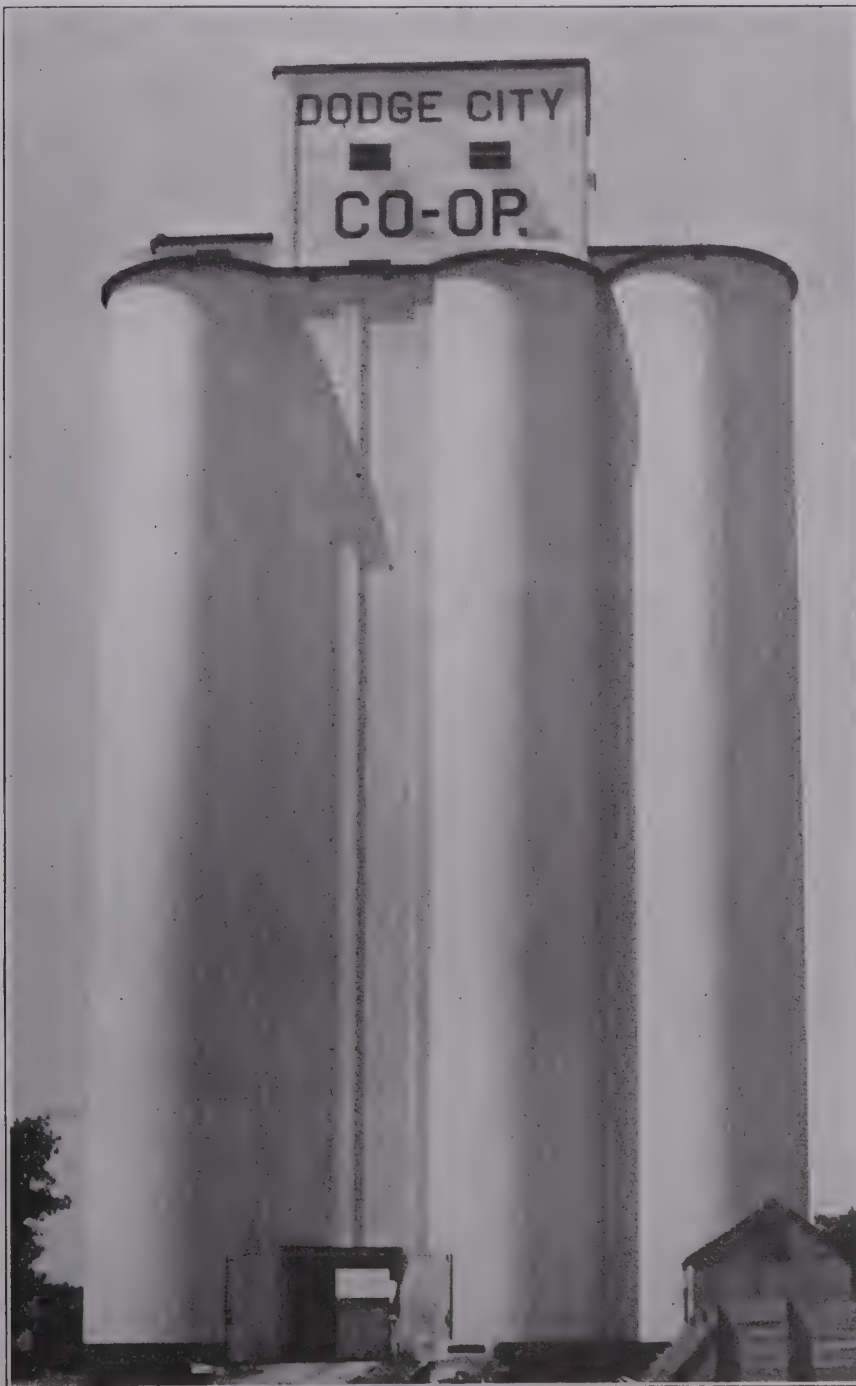
Its facilities for handling grain have been materially increased by the construction of a 250,000-bu. fire proof elevator for the Dodge City Co-operative Exchange, James Dean manager.

The elevator consists of 6 cylindrical tanks 20 ft. in diameter and 14 overhead bins, 112 ft. high, of reinforced concrete. The elevator has a full basement and the driveway is centered on the four tanks farthest from the tracks.

Grain may be received either from trucks or railroad cars. In the driveway are two large dump sinks served by an Ehrsam Overhead Lift. On the track side is a receiving sink where grain from cars is conveyed on a 20-inch cross belt to the boot of the elevator leg, which has a capacity of 5,000 bus. per hour. The leg is driven by a 40-h.p. totally enclosed Fairbanks-Morse Motor thru an Ehrsam Head Drive. The leg belt is 6-ply and the cups are of the Calumet type.

Grain from the elevator leg is weighed on a 2,500-bu. Fairbanks Hopper Scale in the upper part of the building, outgoing grain going direct from the scale thru a 10-in. steel shipping spout to cars.

The full daylight basement has room for several carloads of merchandise, and an electric manlift is provided from basement to cupola floor. The elevator was designed and built by Chalmers & Borton.



Reinforced Concrete 250,000-bu. Elevator of Co-operative Exchange at Dodge City, Kan.

War Affects Western Grain Dealers Convention

Japan's cowardly raid on Hawaii was the subject claiming virtually all of the private conversation of 300 delegates attending the opening day's sessions of the 42nd annual convention of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, held in the Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 9. Reference to this subject was made by each speaker in his opening remarks, and under the circumstances the Ass'n's star-bedecked program, with a replica in color of Uncle Sam's hat on its frontispiece, was particularly appropriate.

For once grain dealers were presenting a united front. It was a patriotic front. What they wanted was to get Japan. There no longer existed the disinterested, phlegmatic attitude of which the Middle West has been accused. If opinion among the grain dealers might be accepted as a fair sample of the feeling of the people of the Middle West, the Middle West is mad.

Attendance was reduced, of course, somewhere between 25% and 40% from expectations for the first day. Attendance from terminal markets was light, due probably to the jittery markets and anxiety over further war news. The 300 that came demanded time out to catch the President's fireside chats and stayed close to radios between sessions to catch the latest flashes of news.

GAYLE SNEDECOR, president of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, presided at the opening session Tuesday morning, calling for a united front in the new dangers that beset the nation, and asking grain dealers to bury their thoughts of personal gain in an effort to build up production of agricultural products in their respective communities.

A. C. GREENMAN, Minneapolis, Cargill, Inc., who spent many months in Denmark and Sweden, and was in Copenhagen when Germany invaded and took over Denmark, told of his experiences in that country during the jittery months when the war opened. He gave the dealers a first-hand picture of a quiet invasion which Denmark could not resist, and the later draining of the country of needed foodstuffs and coal.

WESSON S. HERTRAIS, regional business consultant, U. S. Department of Commerce, followed with a discourse on trade barriers, attributing the rise of the present conflict to bitterness over tariffs that restricted trade. He likened these tariffs to other trade barriers, disguised in other forms of legislation, which have been restricting trade between states in this country, and asked the support of the Iowans in their removal.

A LUNCHEON was the opportunity for

Art Brayton of the Des Moines Convention Buro to drive home the idea that every grain dealer should strive to build up production in his community. He outlined sales methods to achieve this end and to build better business in each community.

WALTER GRAHAM, news editor of the *Des Moines Sunday Register*, opening speaker at the afternoon session, described the development of foreign news service during the last war, explained how censors work and the problems of relaying news to home offices, and urged his listeners not to believe wild rumors before they could be substantiated.

LARRY FAIRCHILD, Peoria, Allied Mills, Inc., gave a lecture on nutrition, pointing out four major points to be considered. They are: Feeding standards, balanced rations, minerals, and vitamin requirements. He discussed each of these points, attaching to each a relative importance. He quoted Sec'y of Agriculture Claude Wickard when he said, "In our program for national defense, a food producer can be considered unpatriotic if he fails to do a good job." He urged feeding for maximum production.

DR. I. Q., famous radio character, put on a brief program in which grain dealers were asked catch questions. Those answering correctly were awarded boxes of Dr. I. Q. candy; those who failed were limited to one bar.

HANK SWANSON, Des Moines, was the chairman in charge of the "I Want to Know" feed forum in which a corps of experts answered questions submitted by delegates, and their answers were judged by two judges as correct or inadequate. Harry Cowan, Minneapolis, stumped the experts when he wanted to know what percentage of fluorine, in milligrams per kilogram of body weight, is allowable in the ration of a dairy cow. He was awarded \$2, which he immediately turned back to the Ass'n treasury. The accepted answer was .009% in the grain ration.

The judges were Cy Sievert, Chicago, and Dr. H. L. Wilcke, Iowa State College. The experts were Dr. B. H. Thomas, Iowa State College; Raymond Fleck, Kilduff; W. H. Lapp, Nevada, and M. B. Gardner, Cedar Rapids.

The ladies enjoyed a dinner-theater party in the Grace Ransom tea room in the evening. The men attended a dinner and smoker sponsored by the Boar's Head Club, taking time out at 9 p. m. to hear the President's review of the war.

Distillers of grain alcohol are surprised to learn that the alcohol shortage has gone the way of the fake gasoline shortage. It is now learned that the government had overestimated its need of alcohol for munitions making. Corn distillers had switched over to the manufacture of alcohol to aid the War Department.

Black Grain Stem Sawfly

Since it first became a serious pest in western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio in 1934-37, the black grain stem sawfly has been spreading rapidly farther westward each year and now threatens to invade the entire wheat-growing region of the North Central States, as reported by E. J. Udine, junior entomologist of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

In eastern Pennsylvania the black grain stem sawfly is gradually being replaced by the European wheat stem sawfly.

The black grain stem sawfly, *Cephus tabidus*, lays its egg in the upper internodes of the wheat stem about the time the wheat begins to head. The egg hatches in 4 to 7 days. The larva feeds on the inner lining of the stem and gradually works its way downward, eating thru the septa of the nodes, until it has become full grown and has reached the base of the plant at harvest time. It then forms a plug in the stem and just below this cuts a V-shaped incision completely around, leaving just enough outside fiber intact to hold the stem erect.

Directly below the cut a second plug is formed and under this the sawfly forms a silk-lined, cylindrical cell, as shown in the middle picture herewith, in which it spends the winter.

As the stem dries and becomes more brittle, the weight of the head, together with the action of wind or rain, breaks it off. The remaining stub is left in the ground with the inactive larva, shown at right, inside, until the following spring, when pupation and emergence take place. Only one generation a year is produced.

Plowing stubble under at least 6 inches with a clean turn-over of the slice reduces the numbers of larvae surviving in it, but unless this practice is carried out as a community endeavor sawflies may invade the new crop the following year from unplowed stubble located in neighboring fields. Moreover, in present infested areas this method of control cannot very well be adopted because of the well-established and desirable custom of sowing clover or timothy in the standing wheat early in the spring.

To avoid much loss from falling straw in heavily infested areas, the wheat should be cut just previous to maturity. In this way the crop can be harvested before much lodging due to sawfly injury occurs. Obviously the combine harvester, which operates successfully only in mature, dry grain, is not suitable for use in heavily infested fields. However, the fallen straw can be harvested after the regular harvest with a pick-up attachment supplied for most combines by the manufacturers. This procedure considerably increases the cost of operation.

The life histories of the two species are similar except that the adults of *Cephus pygmaeus* appear about a week earlier. There is but one generation a year.

Both sawflies attack wheat and to a lesser extent rye.

Identification of the sawflies infesting wheat in the United States can be accomplished by an examination of the suranal processes of the mature larvae. *Cephus tabidus* and *C. pygmaeus* can also be differentiated by the characteristic type of cut made by the larva on the wheat stub.

The major parasite of *Cephus tabidus* is *Pleurotropis benefica* Gahan, and the major parasite of *C. pygmaeus* is *Heterospilus cephi* Rohwer. Attempts are now being made to establish the ichneumonid parasite *Collyria calceator* (Gravenhorst).

Storage charges on pooled C.C.C. grain will be paid semi-annually, as on grain owned. The C.C.C. has announced it will allow a shrinkage of $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1% in determining settlement with country elevators, where official weights are not obtainable at the point of loading. This is the amount of natural shrinkage the railroads deduct when filing claims. Under this ruling C.C.C. will, before determining shrink, allow $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1% between the weight called for on warehouse receipt and the weight unloaded at destination.



Adult Female of Black Grain Stem Sawfly, 6 times enlarged. Wheat Stub Containing Larva. Right: Larva, 8 times enlarged.

The War and the Grain Trade's Pledge

[Summary of address by Mr. Clarence Henry, Chicago Board of Trade, before annual convention of Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.]

Toward a successful conclusion of the war into which our country has been forced, the grain trade pledges all its facilities and services, without any reservations whatsoever. The entire trade regards this not only as a duty, but as a privilege of citizenship.

On the other hand, the interests of the total defense of our nation include the defense of domestic economic institutions, and their functioning to the highest degree of efficiency. It is doubly essential now, in this hour of dire national peril, that we keep American institutions strong. Perils could develop within America that would tend to intensify the perils from without.

Years of peace-time encroachment upon private business by political agencies have caused deep apprehension and concern, lest the present national emergency provide an opportunity for the wholesale socialization of our private enterprise institutions. There is grave danger that the eclipse of private enterprise on our farms and in our markets, due to the emergency of the war, may become a permanent black-out. Private enterprise must be free or it will die, nor can it exist half free and half enslaved. If opportunity for independent enterprise is killed, the strongest bulwark for the defense of America will be destroyed. I regard the preservation of the American way of private enterprise as a patriotic duty, because free enterprise and free citizens can serve best either in peace or in time of war.

National defense means more than the equipment of armies and navies. Total defense requires the most efficient distribution of basic raw materials. The American grain trade, refined and tempered for generations on the white-hot anvils of competition, is the most highly skilled, the most competent distributors, the world has ever seen. The substitution of government agencies for the private trade is more than a threat. The trend is nearing the end of its cycle, and we can only avoid disastrous consequences by standing firm. It is our patriotic duty to preserve a grain trade free to function as a bulwark of national defense, since any weakening of our domestic economic framework makes of us an easier prey to any outside aggressor.

The grain trade grew up amidst abundance, and thrives best when engaged in the distribution of plenty. It is axiomatic that our government will have the fullest co-operation in the distribution of the greatest production ever planned by American agriculture.

The 1941 total farm production was, to date,

a record. True, the 1941 corn crop was but little above the 40-year average, and almost a hundred million bushels less than the five-year average of 1906-10, and the 1941 wheat crop was exceeded by the crop of 1915, yet our production of milk, vegetables, fruits, and other farm products made our total 1941 farm production the largest in history.

Large as was our 1941 production, the goals for 1942 ask for much more, including 20% more soybeans, 12% more pork and lard, 12% more beef, 10% more chickens, 9% more of each eggs and milk, and 2% more lamb and mutton. The goals for corn, cotton, tobacco and rice are about the same as for 1941. Reduction of 14% in wheat acreage is the only major crop reduction in the 1942 program. We should keep in mind that developments may revise upward some of these goals of production.

We intend to supply 25% of Britain's food needs, in addition to top domestic consumption because of peak employment and greatly expanded pay-rolls, in addition to supplies needed for our army and navy.

While the farmer's first interest is in production, and the primary interest of the grain trade is in movement of grain from producer to consumer, the total interest of both extends from the planting of the seed to delivery to consumer. Thus the total interest of both farmer and grain trade is identical, and can best be served by closest co-operation, and in times of national emergency it is doubly essential that their common problems be handled by both parties in conference. There is a job of education to be done by both sides to bring full realization to the community of interest between the farmer and the grain trade.

During the last war, grain prices were fixed only on wheat, other grains were left to open market price-registration. The danger of runaway markets in war periods only comes with scarcity. Our present abundance of supplies makes price-fixing not only unnecessary, but wholly inadvisable in the national interest. Price fluctuating with supply and demand conditions, and maximum use of all the facilities of the grain trade, insure the best results from the defense efforts of agriculture. Government buying and selling of farm commodities, as now urged upon Congress, would only be an exchange of inefficient government monopoly for the most highly competitive and efficient distribution system ever developed. If Congress should grant this monopolistic power to political agencies, the best interests of not only the farmer, but also the consumer, would be jeopardized. Farm products are the most essential things in our national economy.

The economic long-view is encouraging to agriculture and to the grain trade. Our immediate program of production and distribution

for the emergency can be satisfactorily accomplished.

The post-war plans of our government to regain world markets by peaceful trade methods is the most encouraging news in two decades. An intelligent co-operation by the farmer and the grain trade can bring success to the plans to again distribute the abundance of American farms to the world, through normal, peaceful trade channels. This plan gives assurance that ultimately world supply and demand conditions will return to the American farmer and to the grain trade the advantages of our rich endowment in resources and private initiative.

A New England Feed Plant

The H. K. Webster Co., the enterprising mixed car shipper at Lawrence, Mass., since 1868, has taken over the well built and well equipped plant of the Quaker Oats Co. at Richford, Vt.

The geographical location of this plant is strategic, being on the Canadian Pacific and Central Vermont Railways, with transit, and inward routes via lake and rail and outward access to practically every freight station in New England and a portion of New York State.

The plant of the company at Lawrence had reached substantially its 2-shift capacity; and the remodeled and modernized Richford plant will be a welcome addition to its feed manufacturing output.

The main elevator is of cribbed construction with corrugated iron siding. The 2-story warehouse and the long sheds are mill type heavy construction, all of wood except fire walls. The brick buildings house the power plant, comprising two steam boilers and a 400-h.p. diesel engine. The grain drier building is of brick. The office is in the second story of the brick building and the fire protection facilities are in the first floor.

Underground tanks hold 80,000 gallons of water, 30,000 gallons fuel oil and 30,000 gallons molasses. The entire length of the plant is 1,000 ft., with side tracks on both sides, accommodating 40 cars. The mill has bulk storage for 155,000 bus. grain and 250 cars of sacked feed. Finished feeds are loaded to cars by two 500-ft. conveyors.

The growing business of the Webster Co. has been built on service. Its Blue Seal poultry instruction and dairy instruction manuals have gone thru several editions, and now are in the form of handsomely illustrated 125-page books with hinged backs, supplemented with monthly bulletins on timely topics, the purpose of which is not only educational but to cultivate a better understanding between the grain dealers and the consumers of New England.



The Remodeled Feed Plant of the H. K. Webster Co., at Richford, Vt.

Interstate Trade Barriers

[From address Dec. 9 by WESSON S. HERTRAIS, Regional Business Consultant, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Chicago, before Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.]

We have but to look back to our own early history for examples of the results of trade discrimination between states. Under the Articles of Confederation, the states retained the power to regulate and restrain interstate as well as foreign commerce. By 1785 a relentless trade war had developed between them. New York and Pennsylvania took advantage of New Jersey, which possessed no good harbors, by charging excessively high port and tonnage fees. The City of New York excluded the products of Connecticut and New Jersey. The merchants of Connecticut retaliated by cutting off all commercial relationships with that city for one year, while the New Jersey legislature levied a high tax on a lighthouse built and owned by the City of New York and located on Sandy Hook. Pennsylvania, to retard the alarming growth in manufacturing in New England, refused to send coal there. The New England states retaliated by boycotting products from Pennsylvania.

THE GREAT VARIETY OF TAXES AND NON-UNIFORM REGULATIONS imposed on trucking have become especially burdensome. Requirements pertaining to weight, length, load, speed, safety appliances and lighting equipment have materially increased costs and lowered the efficiency of the motor carriers. Thru permit requirements, licensing provisions, and designation of "ports of entry" the states have set up barriers to this modern low cost method of moving out goods.

Altho the permissible width of 96 inches is fairly uniform among the states, length limits vary from 26½ feet to 60 feet where regulated; three states have no length limits. As for weight, the limitations range from 18,000 pounds in Kentucky to 20,000 pounds in Rhode Island. Although there are 23 different requirements, only 16 follow the so-called "scientific formulae" which take into account such factors as road construction.

Not only the rules and regulations themselves, but the enforcement of them, has created delays and impeded efficient transportation. These delays have even affected the delivery of vital defense materials. One instance reported to the Interdepartmental Committee on Interstate Trade Barriers disclosed that permission had been obtained to carry a load up to 30,000 pounds thru one of the midwestern states. The required permits were issued and in possession of the driver; altho the load was 29,718 pounds, 282 pounds under the allowed weight, he was stopped twice, given one arrest ticket, and delayed. In the same state, excess poundage of pig aluminum has actually been unloaded and piled alongside the highway. Other essential defense materials reported delayed in transit by such means include anchor chain, oil for ships, machine tools, gun mounts, building materials, fresh meats and vegetables, cloth for uniforms, medical supplies and other critical items.

There is no question but that a state should be entitled to protect its roads, but there can be no justification for unreasonable requirements or unfair administration.

As for the effects of these and other barriers to interstate commerce, the cost is immeasurable to business and labor and the whole consuming public. Insofar as they prevent the maximum utilization of our resources, they lower the standard of living of every one of us.

TRADE BARRIERS tend to raise prices in the protected markets and thus encourage shifts in production to areas with higher production costs. When this occurs, the advantages of regional specialization are counteracted; as costs rise, the standard of living is lowered for the consumers, for they, as a group, do not share in the higher rates of return and consequently are able to obtain less for their money. The practical effect of these barriers, then, is to subsidize a particular group, at the expense of

the consuming public without their knowledge or consent.

Charged by law with the responsibility of promoting trade, your Department of Commerce is endeavoring to accomplish this purpose in various ways. In 1939, the Interdepartmental Committee on Interstate Trade Barriers was formed in co-operation with eight other federal agencies. The functions of this Committee are: the co-ordination of activities of the Federal Government directed toward removing barriers to interstate trade; serving as a clearing house for trade barrier developments and information from all sources; acting in a liaison capacity between the Federal and State Governments working thru the Council of State Governments; initiating and implementing research and study, wherever feasible, to reveal further data on the origin, operation and effect of various types of trade barriers; the co-operation with trade associations, professional groups, and other organizations in an effort to disseminate trade barrier information, to locate and solve particular cases, and in general strive for a greater degree of uniformity in Federal and State laws and to promote conditions permitting a freer flow of interstate commerce.

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION, to expedite removal of barriers in the field of motor regulation, has submitted a recommendation to Congress that the Commission be given power to regulate sizes and weights of motor trucks upon complaint and hearing. In its report Ex Parte M.C.-15, the Commission stated "That Federal intervention * * * should be confined within relatively narrow limits—and upon clear proof that an unreasonable obstruction to interstate commerce exists." In summing up the progress made by the states in solving this problem, the report adds "while the states of given regions have shown a tendency to bring their regulations in closer accord and while this tendency has been marked in the recent past, the process is a slow one and there is no assurance that it will be carried on to the extent the public requires."

There is now pending House Bill 4785, introduced shortly after the President declared a state of national emergency, and this or other bills to follow will, if enacted, provide the Commission with these powers.

The Council of State Governments, an organization of the states themselves, has been instrumental in forming Commissions on Interstate Co-operation in 44 states. Through encouraging reciprocal agreements a substantial amount of progress has been made in the past year.

Indiana this year increased both the legal weight and length of trucks, as did Tennessee and Texas. In Tennessee the increase was from 24,000 to 30,000 lbs., while in Texas, the Legislature raised the truck load limit from the lowest in the country—7,000—to 38,000 lbs. The Texas Corporation Commission has held many hearings on this barrier which was complained of as one of the most injurious of any single trucking law in the country. In addition, Texas effected a further removal of trucking trade barriers when, together with Louisiana, orders were issued in each state granting trucking privileges in the other that were enjoyed at home.

Today we are bending our energies and concentrating our resources on a great defense effort so that in the future we may live as free men. To enjoy to the fullest extent our liberties and the abundance of our fields and factories, let us join in removing these artificial barriers so that our future will be limited only by the extent of our capabilities rather than restricted by our short sightedness.

Decatur, Ill.—The big question, so far as (soybean) processors are concerned, is whether they will find a demand for the meal without price concessions. The largest quantity of meal in history must be sold in competition with a big crop of flaxseed (linseed meal), and big imports of flaxseed from Argentina.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Pay 2 Cent Premium for Grade A Wheat

By JOHN H. PARKER, Manhattan, director Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n

Ninety mills and elevators in 37 counties in Kansas have agreed to pay 2c premium for "Certified" and "Grade A" wheat of the varieties Turkey, Kanred and Tenmarq. A similar premium plan was used last year by 60 mills and elevators in Kansas.

This premium plan for wheat of the varieties wanted by millers and bakers is relatively new in Kansas, but has been followed for ten years in Indiana, where the crop from inspected fields of approved varieties is known as "premiumized" wheat. A premium of 3c per bushel is paid for this wheat by Igleheart Bros, Inc., of Evansville, Ind.

The farmer wanting to get the 2c premium for "Certified" and "Grade A" wheat must present a certificate signed by the secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, or by the director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association.

The 2c premium for "Certified" and "Grade A" Turkey, Kanred and Tenmarq wheat is paid only from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, after winter wheat planting is completed. It is intended that most of the "Certified" and "Grade A" wheat of approved varieties shall be sold and used as seed at premiums of 5c to 35c above local market price. The modest premium of 2c per bushel serves as a "shock absorber" to those farmers who produced "Certified" or "Grade A" wheat of approved varieties suitable for seed, but who for one reason or another failed to sell all of their wheat at seed prices.

Wheat eligible for the 2c premium this fall includes 74 fields and 61,560 bushels of "Certified" Tenmarq; 134 fields and 230,165 bushels of "Grade A" Tenmarq; 2 fields and 1,460 bushels of "Certified" Turkey; 51 fields and 83,805 bushels of "Grade A" Turkey; 1 field and 6,000 bushels of "Certified" Kanred, 9 fields and 41,360 bushels of "Grade A" Kanred. This is a total of 424,620 bushels. Much of this "Certified" and "Grade A" wheat was sold at seed wheat prices and planted. This premium wheat is only "a drop in the bucket" in the total Kansas crop of 170 million bushels, but it is a step in the right direction, one that will prove to some 279 wheat growers in Kansas that 90 millers and grain dealers in 37 counties are willing to pay a modest premium for the types of wheat they prefer and that bakers demand.

The Burrus Mill & Elevator Co. of Oklahoma, in co-operation with the county agent at Kingfisher, distributed certified seed of Tenmarq and Turkey wheat to 250 farmers in Kingfisher County, in the fall of 1940. An attractive sign was set at each field, to "mark the spot" where pure seed wheat could be purchased, for planting this fall.

Some Kansas millers have followed a similar program, as for example, in Geary, Clay, Saline and Cowley counties. The wheat improvement program in Kingfisher County, Oklahoma, is a shining example of the great good that can be done in a short time, thru the effective co-operation of a live mill manager such as J. S. Ezell and a county agent such as L. J. Cunningham who is alert to his opportunities.

The soybean oil demand is now so keen that processors are receiving approximately as much cash for the oil taken from a bushel of beans as they do for the remaining meal, which is sold for feed. About a year ago the cash return for the oil was only about one-half that of the meal. It is stated that there is a heavy demand for the oil to be used in vegetable shortening, salad dressings, paints, etc., particularly due to the fact that the cottonseed oil output is expected to be short, and there has been a marked curtailment in imports of vegetable oils.

Patents Granted

The U. S. Patent Office has published the following patents for mechanical devices applicable to use in grain, feed, and seed elevators:

No. 2,248,181. Dust Collector. Raymond Little, Decatur, Ind. This collector consists of

Wis. A means for removing tramp iron from flowing non-magnetic materials, comprising first and second separating units. Purpose of the first is to premagnetize and remove tramp iron; of the second, to catch any such material which may escape the first. The second unit has the stronger magnetic field.

No. 2,258,537. Adjustable Screen for Hammer Mills. Herbert B. Calkins, Wayland, Mich., assignor of one-half to Lizzie M. Hughes, Wayland, Mich. A flexible screen cylinder adapted to surround a hammer mill grinding chamber, different sections of the screen being perforated with different size

they can be extended as they wear down. A feeder passes ground material out thru rollers.

Remedy for Stretching V-Belt

By W. H. HINCKLEY

"After reading your words regarding V-Belt drives in the last 'Round Table', I went into a huddle with myself and a pot of coffee. V-Belts are just as much a pain in the neck to me locally as they are to you in a national way. The chief cause of this trouble is under engineering and the fact that the belts slip and stretch due to a small driving sheave and too light a belt for the load. I can name two half way remedies for drives now in the field. Both have drawbacks which might prove impractical.

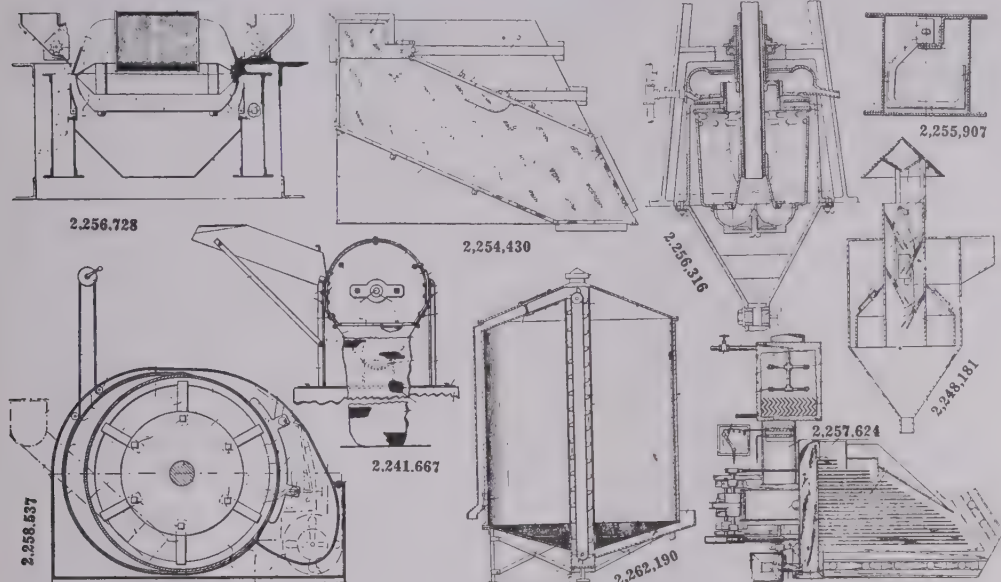
"1. A sheet iron casing around the drive will undoubtedly eliminate our chief complaint because if the belts burn up the fire will not spread. This dust-tight casing can be built by any good sheet metal worker for around \$30.00. Experience tells me, though, nobody is going to remove this casing for inspection until the above happens, and then the new belts are going to be put back on without the cover, nine times out of ten.

"2. Several belt tighteners can be designed or purchased on the market, but the only good ones are well protected with patents and therefore not attractive.

"I believe, though, I can give you a solution, which came to me after the second pot of Java. Place over any present drive, a hugger belt of three-ply friction surface rubber with a width equal to the over-all width of the belts. This belt will absorb part of the load and press the ropes into their grooves, making them not only more efficient but eliminating a great deal of the slip or creep which takes place on all drives of this type. If keeping the hugger on the sheaves due to lack of a crown, flange plates can be quickly pinned inexpensively to the sides of the driving sheave.

V-Belts are sometimes nearly 50% under the requirement and a hugger belt will more than take this up. In other words, when a chokeup comes on an elevator leg, and the head pulley locks, the belt will be sufficient to grip the driving sheave and kick out any motor relay within reason. Operators are beginning to go sour on this type of drive, and I believe most of them would be tickled to death to spend a few dollars on piece of belt. If fastened with Alligator or Clipper Lace, it can be quickly taken off and shortened should a stretch show up. Every elevator man who has a hammer, a pair of pliers and a jack-knife knows how to take up the slack. It would not be a gadget to tinker with but just plain horse sense. A five-dollar investment in a belt and the application of same would soon prove the point one way or another."

Elevator dust is quoted at Minneapolis at \$9.50 to \$10.50 per ton.



a casing with an inlet for air and an outlet for dust. Escape of air is upward thru a centrally positioned sleeve. The sleeve has baffles and dampers to regulate the escape of air.

No. 2,254,430. Seed Cleaner. Clarence C. Le Suer and Sidney O. Evans, Hamilton, Mont. Cleaner is designed to separate rock and culls from seed stock by action of gravity, plus a blast of air thru the stock. It has a deck with parallel sides adapted to endwise vibration. A runway on the deck is of bin-like form, with oblique, parallel sides, and a foraminous bottom which permits passage of air under pressure. A baffle across the bottom of the runway is a rock trap, a series of seed delivery gates classifies the seed.

No. 2,262,190. Elevator Granary. George Andrew Meade, Tulsa, Okla., assignor of two-thirds to E. C. Hinkefint, John E. Kirkpatrick, T. Austin Gavin, and Wendell B. Barnes, Tulsa, Okla. A grain storage tank which incorporates in its design an elevating leg for filling and for unloading, or for turning the contents of the tank. The tank is ventilated at the leg head. The throat of the leg head is fitted with a baffle to direct the flow of grain back into the tank, or thru a spout to the outside of the tank.

No. 2,256,316. Seed Cleaner. Edgar D. Eddy, Toronto, Ont., assignor to Eddy Seed Cleaners, Ltd. A centrifugal seed or grain classifier of the liquid-charged type. Seeds or grain are fed into the lower part of a liquid filled rotor, light seeds are skimmed off the top, heavier seeds discharge thru openings near the top.

No. 2,255,907. Conveyor. Clarence Adamson, Aurora, Ill., assignor to Redler Conveyor Co., Quincy, Mass. For conveying flowable solid materials, a casing, and conveyor flights that travel endlessly thru it.

No. 2,256,728. Magnetic Separator. Roswell H. Stearns, Wauwatosa, Wis., assignor to Stearns Magnetic Mfg. Co., Milwaukee,

holes to control the degree of grinding. The screen may be rotated by means outside the body of the hammer mill to select the section which will give the desired degree of fineness of grinding.

No. 2,257,624. Pneumatic Seed or Grain Separator. Henry M. Sutton and Frank E. Wood, Dallas, Tex., assignors, by mesne assignments, to Reconstruction Finance Corp., Dallas, Tex. A porous metal deck surface for a pneumatic separator table. The deck is composed of fine woven wire provided with orifices and the metal surrounding said surfaces flattened. The flattened portions gradually and practically invisibly increase substantially thru the deck surface from its feed end to its delivery end. Also a means for humidifying materials wherein certain particles have greater or less moisture absorbing qualities than others, and thus can be changed in weight for separating when run over the deck.

No. 2,241,667. Grinder. Henry J. Mankoff, Wichita, Kan. The hammers are adjustable so

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Interstate's West Fargo Elevator Storage Addition

Interstate Seed & Grain Co., West Fargo, N. D., has added 75,000 bus. of storage space to its seed and grain handling facilities at that point thru erection of a-cribbed ironclad annex. The annex brings total storage of the plant to 225,000 bus.

The storage unit is divided into a multiplicity of bins, served by 7½ h.p. motor-driven, 12-inch screw conveyor under the ridge, drawing grain from the distributors in the main elevator. Under the annex is a full basement, a part of the concrete foundation that supports the structure. Here, too, is a 12-inch screw conveyor for returning grain from storage bins to leg boots in the elevator.

The company had a complete grain drier built adjacent to the elevator at the same time. This is a steel, concrete and brick structure housing a Hess direct-heat grain drier. The heating unit is housed in a large, fire-proof room which is a part of the structure.

A special garner bin to serve the drier was built in the main elevator. This drains by gravity. The return of dry grain to the elevator legs is by screw conveyor.

The elevator, itself, has been rebuilt. It is equipped with two fast handling receiving legs, a large capacity leg for receiving grain from box cars, and a number of smaller legs for handling grain to and from the cleaners. The plant is equipped with a large capacity cleaner, a Hart-Carter disc separator, a Superior disc cleaner and a grain grader.

The feed grinding and mixing unit receives grain by gravity from the elevator. It is equipped with a large capacity attrition mill, and a Strong-Scott feed mixer.

The design and construction of the entire plant was in the hands of T. E. Ibberson Co.

Interstate Grain & Seed Co. has done a large grain and seed storing, processing, and shipping business at West Fargo for years. President of the company is H. Wilk; vice president, M. A. Wilk; sec'y-treasurer, R. F. Gunkelman.

Chicago, Ill.—A second federal court rebuff was suffered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture when the United States Circuit Court of Appeals upheld a ruling by Judge Charles E. Woodward of the U. S. District Court that the Wrightwood Dairy Co. need not submit to federal marketing regulations. The company's plea that it is not engaged in interstate commerce was upheld.

Washington News

"The weakness of the House price control bill is that it lets food prices rise to a point where they will be inflationary and seriously burden the low income groups."—Senator Taft of Ohio.

County offices of the A.A.A. began Dec. 1 to make loans to farmers on 1941 ear corn. Parity revisions have been so small that the U.S.D.A. announced there would be no change in the corn loan rates determined on the Sept. 15 parity calculation.

Insurance on corn sealed in cribs under the new 1941 corn loan program will not be required by the C.C.C., it was stated Dec. 2. Heretofore corn held in cribs as security has been insured thru local insurance agents against loss by fire or windstorm.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States is urging the Senate to revise the price control bill to eliminate sweeping and undefined powers, and restore to the bill the provision for consultation with industry representatives concerning prices in their fields.

The C.C.C. has announced that it will sell for export or for manufacture into flour for export, limited quantities of wheat from its 1939 and 1940 pooled stocks at discounted prices. The discount will be in addition to the regular indemnity rate now in effect under the original export program for flour sold for exportation to certain countries.

The Smith bill outlawing strikes in war industries was passed by the House by a vote of 252 to 136. The bill freezes open and closed shops, provides secret strike votes, prohibits mass picketing, bans sympathy and jurisdictional strikes, and requires unions to register with the government and give an accounting of receipts and expenditures.

Outbreak of war between Japan and the United States Sunday, Dec. 7, was followed by an extraordinary wave of flour buying over the country, one of the greatest floods of business in the history of the milling industry.

Abolishment of all "land grant" freight rates was provided in a measure introduced in the House by Representative Clarence F. Lea of California who based his proposal on the fact that the new wage increases have greatly increased carrier costs.

Railroad Claim Books

(Duplicating) require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention by the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.

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C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.

D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, well bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing claims unpaid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are assembled in three separate books, each of 200 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Price of each book \$2.00, plus postage.

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

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New and Old Storage, Feed Mill, Drier and Office of 225,000-bu. Plant of Interstate Seed & Grain Co., West Fargo, N. D.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Sacramento, Cal.—Barley processors, on suggestion of E. L. Dial, were asked to vote on if the industry shall agree to use a uniform 80-lb. bag weight for rolled barley, or continue to use the present compulsory 75 lb. minimum bag weight. Under present regulation it is permitted during the defense emergency to pack in excess of 75 lb., in even weights of 80-90-100 lbs., net.

CANADA

New Westminster, B. C.—Charles Wycliffe Thompson, 52, night weighman for the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada, employed at the Searle Terminal Elevator, died unexpectedly recently upon his return from work.

Fort William, Ont.—The Searle elevator crown for owl catching was threatened Dec. 2 when John Belanger, superintendent of the Manitoba Pool elevators, visited Searle's. While there he captured a live owl, hid it under his coat, and returned with it to his own elevator.

Winnipeg, Man.—The general wheat delivery quota of 12 bus. an acre was increased to 15 bus. an authorized acre by the Canadian wheat board. The board says it does not guarantee that there will be immediate space in western Canada elevators for acceptance of the increased quota but it will endeavor to distribute the total available space as "fairly as possible."

Winnipeg, Man.—The Canadian Wheat Board announced Dec. 2 the maximum price for barley, grown in Western Canada, has been defined as 64¾ cents a bushel basis Fort William or Vancouver. A premium of not more than 6½ cents a bushel will be permitted in addition to the maximum defined price for malting barley, said the board's statement.

Toronto, Ont.—F. W. Presant, manager of the feed department of Toronto Elevators, Ltd., has been appointed Flour and Feed Administrator under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and the Agricultural Supplies Board. Mr. Presant has a broad knowledge of the feed and grain industry in all its branches, which especially fits him for controlling the flour and feed business of Canada under wartime conditions.

Vancouver, B. C.—Four grain men named to seats representing the grain trade on the council of Vancouver Merchants Exchange for the annual meeting Nov. 28, were Vernon Lester, manager of Kerr Gifford & Co., Inc.; Hugh MacKay, manager for United Grain Growers Terminals, Ltd.; H. H. Smith, of Earle & Stoddart, Ltd.; and Philip Wolfe, manager for James Richardson & Sons, Ltd. Robert M. Bryan, president of the Vancouver Grain Exchange, is automatically a member of the council.

Toronto, Ont.—The millers and feed manufacturers of Ontario recently formed an association for the prevention of accidents in their plants, to be known as the Millers and Feed Manufacturers Accident Prevention Ass'n. The board of directors is composed of R. R. Barber, S. J. Cherry & Sons, Ltd., Preston; Norman H. Campbell, Lakeside Milling Co., Ltd., Toronto; Lewis H. Ingram, The Quaker Oats Co., Peterborough; G. B. MacDonald, Toronto Elvtrs., Ltd., Toronto; George Murdock, Hagersville; W. D. Price, Ralston-Purina Co., Ltd., Woodstock; C. E. Soward, Maple Leaf Co., Ltd., Toronto; W. H. McCarthy, McCarthy Milling Co., Ltd., Streetsville. The organization functions under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

ILLINOIS

Dwight, Ill.—The Bush Hatchery & Milling Co. has erected a brooder house adjacent to its plant.

Alton, Ill.—Fire slightly damaged a warehouse of the Sparks Milling Co. the afternoon of Nov. 14.

Peoria, Ill.—The Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its 1942 convention at the Hotel Pere Marquette May 4 and 5, W. E. Culbertson, sec'y of the Ass'n, has announced.

Ashton, Ill.—J. M. Bergeson, operator of the J. M. Bergeson Grain Co., has traded in his half-ton feed mixer on a new 1-ton feed mixer on which he expects delivery shortly.

Plainfield, Ill.—The Plainfield Grain Co. held its annual Get-Together Day at the plant Nov. 29. A program of speeches and music was arranged for the occasion, with lunch served at noon.

Elburn, Ill.—C. F. Iverson, formerly assistant manager of Lake-Cook Farm Supply Co., is new manager of the Elburn Co-operative Co., taking up his duties there Dec. 1. The company has a branch plant at Lily Lake.

Cullom, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. let a contract to George Saathoff for construction of a modern grain elevator to replace the one that burned recently. The new structure is being built just north of the site of the old one.

Piper City, Ill.—Glenn Clark recently resigned his position as elevator man at the Wilson Grain Co. elevator and has been succeeded by Arlo Van Antwerp. Mr. Clark has accepted a position with the Ford County Service Co.

Emden, Ill.—William A. Kornick has installed a new heating plant and feed grinding and mixing machinery in the building he recently purchased. The firm will be known as the B B Milling Co. William L. Reiners is the manager. Bill's Best Feed will be manufactured.

Cramer, Ill.—Lloyd Capron and C. B. Kornmeyer of Brimfield have taken possession of the E. H. Kessler & Co. elevator here and at Farmington, and are operating as the Capron & Kornmeyer Grain Co. Mr. Capron has been a dairy farmer for many years; Mr. Kornmeyer has been manager of the Brimfield Elvtr. Co.

Okawville, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is building a feed mill on the lots recently purchased from H. G. Hohlt, located across the street from its present buildings. The new structure will house feed grinding and mixing equipment, a 60-h.p. grinder and 1-ton mixer to be installed, H. A. Joellenbeck, local manager, stated.

Roberts, Ill.—When timbers in the Roberts Grain Co. elevator gave way under weight of grain Nov. 25, 1,500 bus. of corn poured out of a 5 x 10 ft. hole 42 ft. above ground, sweeping telephone and telegraph wires out of the way and covering the I.C.R.R. tracks below to a depth of 10 ft. The elevator, built in 1912, is being repaired under the direction of John J. Minch, manager.

Hardin, Ill.—Timothy Canan, 37, proprietor of a flour and feed store, was burned fatally Nov. 24 when tractor oil he poured on live coals in a stove at his place of business exploded. The burning oil, blown from the stove in a terrific blast, ignited his clothing. He was rushed outside by men in the building at the time, and rolled in the snow until the flames were extinguished. After emergency treatment he was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital at Alton, where he died the following evening. He had been most severely burned about the abdomen and hips.

CHICAGO NOTES

A survey of the fats and oils situation has been prepared by Jas. C. Lesar of the public relations department of the Board of Trade in co-operation with the market survey committee of the Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants.

About 50 members and guests of the Midwest Section of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists turned out on Dec. 1 at the Board of Trade Grill to hear Dr. Lawrence Rosner, chief chemist, Laboratory of Vitamin Technology, discuss methods for determining vitamins.

Philip R. O'Brien, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, announced Dec. 3 that leases on space having an annual rental of \$300,000 had been made the past year, bringing the total annual income of the Board of Trade Building to \$1,000,000, exclusive of the exchange quarters.

The directors of the Board of Trade have posted for ballot Dec. 19 an amendment to Rule 351, authorizing the Board to fix weighing and custodian charges, and a change in Rule 69 for retirement of employees on a pension of not to exceed \$1,200 annually after age 65 years.

New members recently elected to membership in the Board of Trade included the following: Alfred Simandl, vice-pres., B. A. Eckhart Milling Co., and Frank Hutchinson, Lawrenceburg (Ind.) Terminal Elvtr. Co.; W. C. Smith, Lake Forest, Ill.; M. W. Feingold, Harrison, N. Y.; Thos. Kerr, Portland, Ore.

After hitting a new low in price of membership certificates in the Board of Trade on Dec. 1, when one sold at \$175, the lowest price in 50 years, a membership sold late Dec. 3 for \$350. An offer to sell was at \$375. Because the price of memberships and the number of members on the Board are at the lowest levels in more than 50 years, Philip R. O'Brien, president, has presented plans to directors that may compel 175 to 200 members of firms belonging to the board's clearing house to purchase seats. One plan is the revival of a rule that once compelled every member of a clearing house firm to be a member of the board.

Beware!

Notwithstanding we have frequently warned our readers of the sharp practices of unauthorized subscription solicitors, a number of swindlers using different names, but having no certificate of authority from us, continue to collect money for the Journals without ever being in our employ or having authority to represent us in any capacity. Calling on grain dealers, they always know that your subscription has expired and urge an immediate renewal for a long term. Your bank should credit your account with all forged checks and return them to the agency presenting them for payment. Any information which will assist in stopping the swindling practices of these sharpers will be most gratefully received.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

CHARLES S. CLARK, Mgr.

Malcolm R. Macdonald has been appointed Chicago regional manager for the priorities division of the Office of Production Management.

Lamson Bros. & Co. announce that as of Dec. 1, Richard A. Bodmer joins their ass'n to become associated with the cash grain department. Mr. Bodmer has had charge of the receiving business of Winthrop, Mitchell & Co., who are discontinuing that part of their operations. He has been a member of the Board of Trade since 1919 and is well known for his ability in the grain business.

Walter T. Rice, thru the sec'y of the Chicago Board of Trade, has announced that, effective immediately, he is retiring as a partner of D. F. Rice & Co. Mr. Rice's retirement follows a ruling by the Commodity Exchange Administration barring him from trading on grain exchanges for a period of 90 days. The C. E. A. ban followed charges that Mr. Rice had dealt in indemnities, or puts and calls, on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Philip R. O'Brien, pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade, denied the report that the Business Conduct Com'te had reported evidences of irregularities in soybean trade to the directorate, thus setting in motion the Commodity Exchange Administration analysis of soybean trading which resulted in the recent suggestion to the Department of Agriculture that further restrictions might be in order. "There is no basis for the report that the business conduct com'te had placed the results of their ordinary investigations into the activity of the soybean pit before the directors and consequently the directors have had no occasion to cause any soybean trader to be censured," O'Brien said.

The nominating com'te of the Board of Trade has reported the following slate of officers, to be voted on at the election in January: President, Philip R. O'Brien; 1st vice pres., Harvey S. Austrian; 2nd vice pres., Robert H. Gardner. Directors: To serve for one year, Albert C. Fischer; to serve for three years, Richard F. Uhlmann, Adam J. Riffel, J. Hollis Griffin, Edwin A. Boerner, Thomas E. Hosty. Nominating Com'te: To serve for one year, T. E. Hanley, Jr.; to serve for three years, P. E. Murin, J. G. McCarthy. Com'te of Appeals: To serve for two years, R. H. Brown, E. C. Brunke, J. P. Ryan, L. H. Wagner, Chas. P. Squire. Com'te of Arbitration:

To serve for two years, Edward Niefert, E. J. Ryan, C. W. Elmer, A. E. Ladish, Allan Q. Moore.

INDIANA

Goshen, Ind.—The Farmers Coal & Feed Co. is remodeling the front of the feed mill and enlarging the office.—A. E. L.

Peru, Ind.—The Peru Grain & Coal Co. has installed a 1½-ton feed mixer which is operated with the 1-ton mixer.—A. E. L.

Silver Lake, Ind.—J. C. Grubb has installed a new grain dump and drag conveyor, and a new sheller, in his elevator.—A. E. L.

New Paris, Ind.—Martin's Feed Mills has completed the new feed warehouse, size 30 x 50 ft., with full hardwood floor.—A. E. L.

Laketon, Ind.—The Laketon Elvtr. Co. remodeled the feed mill and a new sheller and cleaner and elevator leg were installed.—A. E. L.

French Lick, Ind.—French Lick Feed Exchange has installed a No. 2 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity, with motor drive.

Warsaw, Ind.—A new 60 h. p. motor and hammer mill was installed in the Lashore Feed Store & Hatchery, replacing a 40 h. p. hammer mill.—A. E. L.

Francesville, Ind.—The storage room at the Gutwein Milling Co. plant, badly damaged by fire recently, has been restored and milling is again at peak production.

Urbana, Ind.—Morris Akers was appointed manager of the Mutual Grain Co. elevator, succeeding George Tucker, who is now located at Santa Fe, Ind.—A. E. L.

North Liberty, Ind.—The C. G. Wolf elevator now has its new cob and dust house which is elevated and built with hopper floor which permits easy unloading.—A. E. L.

Crown Point, Ind.—Everett McMichael, who has been managing the St. John elevator of the E. K. Sowash Grain Co., Inc., is now associated with the company's local elevator.

Wolcott, Ind.—The Brown Feed Store has installed a hammer mill and is now prepared to grind and mix feeds. Harry Wicker, an experienced feed man of Greenfield, is manager of the local store.

Winchester, Ind.—Goodrich Const. Co. recently installed a No. 3 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, 1½ ton capacity, with motor drive, and a No. 4 ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

St. John, Ind.—Floyd Myers, who has been sec'y-treas. of E. K. Sowash Grain Co., Inc., and actively engaged in operation of the company's Crown Point elevator, has purchased the local elevator, a branch of the corporation, and took over management Dec. 1. Everett McMichael has been managing the elevator.

Lewis Creek (Flat Rock p. o.), Ind.—The Nading Grain & Supply Co. recently completed a new feed mill and storage warehouse addition to its local elevator. Bulk storage bins have been built in the feed mill, which includes motor driven hammer mills and vertical feed mixers. Capacity of warehouse approximately five cars of feeds.

Noblesville, Ind.—The Noblesville Milling Co. and the Indiana Elevator have been sold to the Acme-Evans Co. of Indianapolis. The plant of the milling company has been dismantled but the elevator will continue to handle wheat. The mill had been in operation for 45 years and was one of the best equipped mills in the country. It was built by Daniel Marmon and later owned by the Nordyke & Marmon interests, who used the plant as a proving ground.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Bert A. Boyd, the XIII, formerly of the Hoosier capital, has finally been admitted to the Hillbillies Number 13 of Hendersonville, N. C., and in keeping with the times is determined to change our annual calendar to thirteen months of 28 days, so as to bring his birthday on the 13th day of the 13th

month. He never gets up any more until 13 hours after retiring. In fact, some people believe that Bert has developed a strong penchant for 13s.

Evansville, Ind.—Several barges of wheat and corn have been loaded out of the recently completed 35,000-bu. river loading elevator of the E. H. Morris Elevator. Complete dock facilities were installed and loading is done at the rate of 3,000 bus. per hour. The elevator is equipped in such a manner that a 30-ft. change in the stage of the river will not disrupt loading. The company now has 145,000 bus. storage capacity locally, in addition to that of Illinois Elevators.

IOWA

Cornell, Ia.—The Cornell Elvtr. & Lumber Co. has been dissolved.

Correctionville, Ia.—R. L. Madison recently purchased the elevator of T. S. Cathcart & Sons.

Dike, Ia.—The Big Grain Feed Store has opened for business. Bob Howard and Don Smith are managers.

Emmetsburg, Ia.—The Kerber Feed Mill recently installed a 15-ton 10 x 24 ft. Soweigh Scale. Smith Const. Co. had the contract.

Parkersburg, Ia.—A. J. Froning & Son are reconditioning their north plant to make it more accessible when driving in and out.—A. G. T.

Audubon, Ia.—Oliver Roberts, associated with his father in the feed and produce business here, and Miss Florence Sorensen were married Nov. 16.

Landora, Ia.—The Landora Grain & Feed Co. has been incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000. F. M. Rogers is president of the company, M. J. Rogers, sec'y.

Centerville, Ia.—Fire did an estimated \$12,000 damage to a part of the Standard Soybean Mill here on Nov. 26. H. R. Schultz is manager of the plant.—A. G. T.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Dannen Grain & Milling Co. of St. Joseph, Mo., has been granted articles of incorporation to do business in Iowa; capital stock, \$220,000.

Muscataine, Ia.—The McKee Feed & Seed Co.'s 152,000-bu. storage elevator is near completion. Height of the new house is 127 ft. The Ryan Const. Co. has the contract.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently installed a 30-ton scale, with recording beam and 10 x 40 ft. concrete deck. Work was done by the Smith Const. Co.

Indianola, Ia.—E. H. Felton & Co. celebrated their 38th anniversary on Dec. 1 and to commemorate the occasion extended an invitation to the public to visit them at the elevator on that day.

Des Moines, Ia.—Sargent & Co. were forced to temporarily discontinue plans for erection of its new manufacturing plant on Euclid Ave., due to the inability to secure steel and other materials.

Cedar Falls, Ia.—The Cedar Falls Mill Co. has secured a building permit to replace the old mill building which was completely destroyed by fire recently. Estimate cost of the new building, \$5,000.

Hardy, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator office has been remodeled. The old engine was removed and a new furnace installed. An outside entrance to the basement was constructed and a new chimney built. The office room was re-decorated and remodeled also.

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No. 20

*What is the difference
between contact sprays
and fumigants?*

Contact sprays kill insects by actual contact of their mist. Death is due to clogging of breathing openings and corrosive action. Fumigants kill insects through the toxic action of their gases over a period of time. Duration of concentration is necessary. Therefore, fumigant gases must be confined for effective results.

Anyone wishing more detailed information on this or other subjects related to grain fumigation is invited to write us. Questioners will not be subjected to sales arguments, but will receive honest answers within the limits of our information.

THE **Weevil-Cide** CO.
THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT
1110 HICKORY STREET
KANSAS CITY, MO.

STATISTICAL REPORTS

Prepared annually on
Grain Elevator Operations

WILLIAM OLSON & CO.

Certified Public Accountants

1180 E. 63rd St.

CHICAGO

Duncombe, Ia.—The Arnold Grain Co. recently installed a 20-ton, 9x20 ft. dump scale; made major improvements on its elevator leg, driveway and dump sink. The Smith Const. Co. had the contract.

Grundy Center, Ia.—The 80,000-bu. warehouse built as an addition to the Holland Grain Elevator, has been completed. Material for the siding of the large new building was slow in being delivered, delaying the work.

Varnia, Ia.—Mrs. George Schissel has leased the George Schissel elevator to the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. Gerald Kendall of Mallard will act as manager and Chris Knack will continue in his present capacity.

George, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently moved its elevator that was about six blocks distant from the new elevator, up to the latter structure, to use as a storage annex. Work was done by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Lake Mills, Ia.—Celebrating the opening of its new office building on Nov. 29, the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. served pancakes free to all visitors thruout the day. Alfred Larson, manager, was in charge of the festivities.

Wellsburg, Ia.—A screw conveyor has been installed at the bottom of the new annex at the Potgeter Grain Co. The large storage bins have been filled with grain, the screw conveyor at the top having been installed some time ago.

Graettinger, Ia.—Construction of the Quaker Oats Co. elevator a short distance from the company's office, has started. The new structure, of 40,000 bus. storage capacity, will be 32 x 37 ft. and 55 ft. high to the eaves and 83 ft. to the top.

Redfield, Ia.—Harry Slaussen, formerly manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator at Dallas Center, is new manager of the Des Moines Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator. Lowell Luig is in charge of the feed department at the local elevator.

Sumner, Ia.—Henry Schult, 65, of H. J. Schult & Son, grain operators, died Dec. 3 at his home of a heart attack. He had been a lifelong resident here and operator of the grain elevator for the last 18 years. His son, Walter, has been associated in business with him.

Onawa, Ia.—Francis Day and J. L. Guinan, Missouri Valley elevator men, are engaged in grinding corn cobs and shipping the ground cobs to industrial plants for commercial use. The business is being carried on from the former Northwestern Milling Co. plant they recently purchased, where grinders and drying equipment have been installed. Operations were started this month.

Shenandoah, Ia.—Lee Atkins, truck driver for the Johnson Bros. Feed Mill, was injured in a train-truck collision at Hepburn about 9 a.m. Nov. 25. Witnesses said Atkins was driving east down a slight slope, apparently blinded by the sun, or did not see the train, crashing into it. He suffered a severe scalp wound and a chest compression, but no bones were broken. He was removed to the hospital at Clarinda for treatment.

Hudson, Ia.—Bert S. Strayer, 61, a former director of the American National Soy Bean Ass'n and of the Iowa Corn and Small Grain Growers Ass'n, died Nov. 13 at his home two miles north of here. He had been ill for two months. For about 10 years Mr. Strayer was the promoter and general chairman of the grain show formerly held here, and was a prominent Black Hawk County farmer and banker.

Des Moines, Ia.—New members recently enrolled by Western Grain & Feed Ass'n include the following firms: Iowa Limestone Co., Standard Seed Co., Des Moines; Hunting Elvtr. Co., Everly; Forest City Grist Mill, Forest City; Granger Grain Co., Granger; Wilson Grain & Coal Co., Menlo; Kohrs Packing Co., Davenport; Lundgren Milling Co., Marathon; Farmers Grain Co., Clare; Carroll Roller Mills, Carroll, Ia.

KANSAS

Hesston, Kan.—The Hesston Milling Co. recently installed a new 15-ton scale.

Caldwell, Kan.—We recently installed a new feed mixer.—Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.

Wamego, Kan.—The Wamego Seed & Elvtr. Co. has installed a new Super 49 B D cleaner.

Yates Center, Kan.—A large storage bin is being built at the Farmers Co-operative Elevator.

Hutchinson, Kan.—A 15-h.p. motor in the George E. Gano elevator burned out on Nov. 18. The loss was small.

Lanham, Kan.—M. A. Osborn, formerly of Fairbury, Neb., is new manager of the Continental Grain Co. elevator.

Plains, Kan.—The Plains Equity Exchange & Co-operative Union sustained an electrical damage loss in a motor on Nov. 26.

Conway Springs, Kan.—The board of directors of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n will meet here Dec. 13, at 2 p.m.

Inman, Kan.—John Friesen Grain Co. recently installed a No. 2 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, one ton capacity with motor drive.

Hiawatha, Kan.—The Redmon Grain Co.'s 40,000-bu., 80-ft. elevator is ready for use. John Redmon is owner of the new elevator, constructed on Oregon St. near the railroad tracks.

Fowler, Kan.—The Fowler Equity Exchange's new alfalfa mill has been placed in operation. The mill will grind and mix its own formula of feed and do custom grinding and mixing also. B. H. Dinkins is manager.

Eudora, Kan.—George Born, 30, sustained a broken arm and shoulder blade when he fell into a shaft at the Farmers Elevator Nov. 22 when in the pit engaged in oiling machinery. He was removed to Lawrence (Kan.) Memorial Hospital.

Herington, Kan.—The Continental Grain Co. has leased the Barnsdall service station and bulk plant located just west of its elevator. Charles Gilbert, formerly of Clay Center, is manager of the station. The company will specialize in dock deliveries, the business operated as a separate unit from the elevator. George Haefner will continue as manager of the grain and feed elevator business.

Hunter, Kan.—Charles D. Peckham of Salina is manager of the E. C. Wyatt Elevator, succeeding W. L. Sherrill, resigned. Mr. Sherrill will remain until Mr. Peckham becomes acquainted with his new job.

Pratt, Kan.—The Pratt Equity Exchange has purchased the Montford Grain & Supply Co.'s local elevator, feed stores and filling stations, taking charge of the business Dec. 1. The Equity will continue to operate the elevator and retail feed at the location. Its acquisition gives the company 20,000 bus. increased grain storage capacity. It already owns a small elevator at the junction of Ninnescah St. with the Santa Fe.

Lasita (Green p.o.), Kan.—The Lund Grain Co. elevator, owned by Frank Lund, today stands, a monument of faithfulness to this little town where three families still reside. The small country store recently closed after fifty or more years of operation, and two years ago the school closed. The elevator, however, remains to service the farm community about, filling an important place in the life of the countryside.

Leavenworth, Kan.—Eugene D. Lysle, 70, president of the J. C. Lysle Milling Co., was found dead in bed at his home here the morning of Dec. 1, death attributed to a heart attack. He had entertained friends at a dinner party at his home the day before, and was apparently in his usual good health. Mr. Lysle was a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade. The milling company of which he was the head was established in 1874 by his father, J. C. Lysle, in partnership with John Kelly, well known in later years in the milling industry. The Kelly interest later was purchased and active management of the mill was assumed by E. D. Lysle in 1898.

Bird City, Kan.—Albert Weaver, one of the leading wheat growers of the world, died at his home here Nov. 25. In the past two decades, Albert Weaver & Son have farmed from 4,000 to 6,000 acres of wheat a year, harvesting crops of more than 100,000 bus. in many years under an efficient system of summer fallowing. Much of the land the father homesteaded in Kansas in 1887. In the 18-year period from 1920 to 1938, they grew 1,247,400 bus. of wheat on a total acreage of 61,286, harvesting an aver-

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age of 20½ bus. an acre or an average yearly production of 69,300 bus. In some years of this period, the rainfall was less than 10 inches. The wheat raised was high in quality as well as large in quantity. Mr. Weaver was a staunch member of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n and had a host of friends among the grain trade.

KENTUCKY

Bowling Green, Ky.—A. C. (Cal) McFarland, 64, well known feed, seed and implement dealer, died unexpectedly the morning of Nov. 27 at his home as the result of a heart attack. Mr. McFarland formerly was connected with his father-in-law, N. F. Hill, in the Hill Seed Co. Later it was known as the Hill Hardware Co., and in 1931 Mr. McFarland and his son, Raymond, formed a partnership known as the McFarland Seed & Feed Co.

Louisville, Ky.—A deal that merely needs final signatures for completion, will involve the sale of the old grain and elevator business of S. Zorn & Co., established in 1879, to the Indiana Grain Co-operative of Indianapolis, Ind., with formal transfer set for Dec. 15. Included in the deal will be the Zorn Company's local elevator, which has a capacity of 700,000 bus.; also its grain business. It was understood that the new owners plan to continue the present personnel, etc., of the Zorn organization, and run the business in about the same general way. Harry Volz, Jr., who has been managing the business since the death of his father, president of the company, indicated that the deal was about completed.—A.W.W.

MICHIGAN

Blissfield, Mich.—The Ireland Alfalfa Mills has moved its plant here from Unionville, Mich.

Owosso, Mich.—The Peoples Elvtr. Co. sustained a small loss when high winds damaged its plant in November.

Monroe, Mich.—The new plant of the Amendt Milling Co. went into operation Nov. 10. It replaces the one that burned early this year. Open house for welcoming customers and friends will be held Dec. 12. The mill has been increased to 500 bbls. daily flour capacity and has a 200 bbl. corn mill and mixed feed capacity of two cars a day.

MINNESOTA

Plainview, Minn.—Irl M. Richmond, 46, operator of the Plainview Elevator, died unexpectedly Nov. 21.

Jackson, Minn.—The Matyas Grain Co. has completed installation of new equipment in its feed grinding department.

Moorhead, Minn.—A 50,000-bu. grain storage iron-clad annex was built for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Pelican Rapids, Minn.—Rapid progress is being made in construction of the 105 ft. high elevator being built by the Co-operative Warehouse Ass'n.

New Ulm, Minn.—The Eagle Roller Mill Co. has repaired and repainted the iron-sheathed main mill building and rye mill. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Kensington, Minn.—The Atlantic Elvtr. Co. has completed its 25,000-bu. grain annex adjacent to its elevator, with six bins fitted with screw conveyors that in turn serve to and from the elevator. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Wadena, Minn.—The Peterson Biddick Co. recently installed a corn drying unit in a brick building it recently purchased. The T. E. Ibberson Co. made the installation.

Faribault, Minn.—John Heyerholm, proprietor of the Triple S Feed Mill, made application of the city council recently to rent space on the old fair grounds to erect shelters for storing corn.

Holdingford, Minn.—William L. Alfred, former superintendent of the Great Northern Flour Milling Co. in St. Cloud, has purchased the Holdingford Milling Co. plant. He will remodel the mill.

Alberta, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has awarded contract to the J. H. Fisch Co. for installation of a new steel boot tank; a 30-ton Fairbanks Scale, widening of the driveway and other improvements.

Claremont, Minn.—The Hunting Elevator is being remodeled. The old engine room is being razed and replaced by a mill room with added bin space above that will occupy the entire space between the elevator proper and the storage.

Detroit Lakes, Minn.—The Peterson Biddick Co. is building a corn meal unit in the flour mill building it purchased last fall. The plant is operated as a complete grain elevator and feed mill unit. Work is being done by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Brainerd, Minn.—The Farm Service Co. recently purchased the feed and flour business conducted by the G. E. Senn Implement Co. The mill will be operated as in the past. Mr. Senn will continue the farm implement business from another location.

Howard Lake, Minn.—The Munson Feed Co. has purchased the Mrs. Hemple building located on North Street and is converting it into a feed factory where it will manufacture its complete line of Munson's feeds and concentrates. Complete new machinery has been purchased with electric power equipment.

Sauk Rapids, Minn.—The former Krieg Mill building and its equipment has been sold to J. A. Will of St. Cloud. Under the terms of sale the mill building and equipment must be removed from the premises by Apr. 1 of next year, the present site being right in line with the east approach to the new Mississippi River bridge to be constructed here.

Barry, Minn.—The Kellogg Commission Co., who recently purchased the Cargill, Inc., elevator here, has installed a new leg with Strong-Scott Head Drive in the elevator; a new Fairbanks Scale and Strong-Scott Dump in the completely rebuilt driveway. Steel tanks with 30,000-bu. storage capacity have been provided, served with a special leg connected to the main leg in the elevator. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Canby, Minn.—Western Grainmen's Ass'n held its regular monthly meeting the evening of Nov. 10 in the Woodmen Hall. Subscriptions for the broadcasting fund for continuance of market broadcasting from station KSSO at Sioux Falls were urged and the sec'y instructed to find out how long the broadcasts can continue. Following a short discussion on general matters pertaining to the grain trade a social hour and lunch was enjoyed.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

James P. Hessburg, of the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., Inc., Milwaukee, has purchased a membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

The Producers Marketing Co. was granted a certificate of necessity for \$8,000 by the National Defense Com'te, in October, for expansion of grain handling facilities.

Thomas G. McCarthy, a member of the McCarthy Bros. Co., commission merchants, celebrated his ninetieth birthday anniversary on Nov. 15. He entered the grain business in what then was the Dakota territory in 1885 and has been interested in it ever since. He has been a member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce since 1890, and is at present its oldest living member.

Northwest railroads Dec. 5 canceled a four month old embargo against shipment of grain for storage here, at Duluth and at Superior, Wis. The roads acted on request of the Northwest Com'te to Acquire and Disseminate Information to Facilitate Handling and Storage of Grain. Minneapolis has about 3 million bushels of space, Duluth-Superior elevators about 10 million bus.

MISSOURI

Cameron, Mo.—The Cameron Co-operative Elevator recently installed a new corn sheller with capacity up to 1,000 bus. per hour.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Missouri's new Warehouse Act is now effective and under the supervision of the State Warehouse Commissioner.

St. Louis, Mo.—The following nominating com'te has been approved by directors of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange: R. F. Imbs, chairman; J. M. Adam, Julius Schuermann, E. W. Seele, and H. H. Vogel.

Louisiana, Mo.—The Missouri-Illinois Co-operative Elevator business will be taken over by the M. F. A. Co-op. Ass'n about Dec. 1, Charles A. Mitchell, manager of Missouri-Illinois Co-operative Elevator, recently announced.—P. J. P.

Slater, Mo.—Carl E. Bolte, assistant manager of the Slater Mill & Elvtr. Co., has been appointed to membership of the State Planning Board by Gov. Forrest C. Donnell. The board's function is to collect and analyze data on the resources of the state and plan their exploitation.

Carrollton, Mo.—The Ray Carroll Grain Growers, Inc., elevator was badly damaged by fire of unknown origin the evening of Nov. 18, that started in the cupola. Considerable grain stored in that section of the building was damaged. Virgil Thompson, formerly of Orrick, is new manager of the company's local office, having succeeded Oliver Johnson, who has gone to St. Louis. Business operations were resumed as usual the morning following the fire and as soon as possible the damage to the elevator will be repaired.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Kenneth S. Hart, Salina, Kan., and F. H. McKown, Wichita, Kan., have been elected to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade.

The nominating com'te to select candidates for officers of the Kansas City Board of Trade during 1942 has the following personnel: H. C. Gamage, chairman; D. C. Bishop, H. J. Smith, F. W. Lake, J. W. Cain.

James Russell, 87, for many years chief of the sampling department of the Kansas City Board of Trade, died unexpectedly Nov. 27 of a heart attack. His son, Francis J. Russell, is a member of the local exchange.

Arthur T. B. Dunn, 72, associated for more than 40 years with the grain and milling industry here, died Nov. 28 at his home. He was born in Manchester, England. He became associated with the August J. Bulte Milling Co. in 1901, which later became the Kansas Flour Mills Co., of which latter company he was vice-pres. and treasurer until 1925. The Flour Mills of America was formed and at his retirement in June, 1938, he was its chairman of the board of directors.

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Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

The 3-man team from the University of Nebraska Nov. 24 won the National Collegiate grain judging contest here, winning over nine other teams. The victor's trophy was presented at a dinner attended by the contestants and their coaches at the Hotel Phillips. Oklahoma A. & M. placed second; North Carolina State, third, and Texas A. & M., fourth. Individual winners were Fred Patterson, first, and Gene Mundorff, second, members of the winning team, while J. M. Watts of North Carolina State was third.

On Dec. 16 the managers and superintendents of grain handling and processing plants in the Kansas City area will hold another of their successful joint dinner-meetings here under the auspices of the Superintendents Society's local Chapter. William B. Lathrop, widely known grain man now in charge of the Commodity Credit Corporation's office, is to be the speaker before this group. The affair will be held at the Phillips Hotel, according to William Deegan, Continental Grain Co., president of the Superintendents' Chapter.

MONTANA

Gilby, Mont.—A 30,000-bu. cribbed grain storage annex was built for the Red River Grain Co. by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Big Sandy, Mont.—The International Elvtr. Co. recently completed a 50,000-bu. grain storage annex, cribbed construction, adjacent to its elevator, to be served from the elevator by a system of conveyors operated by motors. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Chinook, Mont.—A Farmers Union co-operative feed pellet manufacturing mill here is feasible according to a report by W. E. Rice for a com'te from the Farmers Union elevator appointed to investigate. Stockmen and grain farmers in this area are in favor of establishing a mill here.

Glendive, Mont.—The International Elvtr. Co. recently completed a large office and warehouse. A new Soweigh 20-ton Scale was installed in the driveway. The seed unit installed includes various bins and leg equipment and grain cleaning machinery, a bean polisher and seed cleaner. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

NEBRASKA

Elm Creek, Neb.—The addition of another unit to the alfalfa dehydrating plant here is being considered.

Diller, Neb.—The O. A. Cooper Co.'s plant was slightly damaged by recent high winds. The loss was small.

Winside, Neb.—Frank Weible recently sold his feed store business to Edward Seymour of the Wayne Creamery.

Beatrice, Neb.—The office of the Arthur Cereal Mill was damaged by fire Nov. 20, started from an overheated stove.

Oakdale, Neb.—Carlisle Boyes, manager of the Oakdale Milling Co., and Miss Eloise Muir of Milford were married Nov. 14.

Nebraska City, Neb.—The Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. has placed its new private wire office in operation. Fred Nuzum is manager.

Emerson, Neb.—Gerd Harms Luschen, 75, died Nov. 28 following a long illness. He was employed for many years in various grain elevators.

Lincoln, Neb.—The office of the Davey Co-operative Grain Co. was destroyed by fire recently. N. J. Peterson is manager of the grain company.

Fremont, Neb.—Merle Hasson, manager of the Consolidated Mills, was removed to Clarkson Hospital, Omaha, Nov. 19, after having been stricken with a kidney ailment.

Omaha, Neb.—Ralston-Purina Co.'s new \$250,000 mill is expected to begin operations Dec. 15. The new plant includes an elevator. D. R. Arends is manager of the company.

Sidney, Neb.—I. E. Grabill, 76, who operated the Cheyenne Co. Trading Co. elevator here until two years ago when he sold it to the newly organized Farmers Co-operative Grain Co., died Nov. 21 after a long illness.

Humboldt, Neb.—Richard Starling recently sold his gasoline service station at Diller and will leave for southeastern Missouri where he will engage in the milling business. He formerly was employed here by the A. O. Cooper Grain Co.

Scotia, Neb.—The Scotia Grain & Implement Co. was host to "Farmers' Day" at the community building on Dec. 4 when free talkies and entertainment were combined in a presentation of particular appeal to farmers. Jim Bryson, elevator manager, was in charge of the program.

DuBois, Neb.—W. H. Hilt, Bern, Kan., owner of the Hilt & Co. elevator which burned recently, stated present conditions make deliveries of materials, especially machinery, so uncertain that he does not know whether he will rebuild the elevator at this time. Glenn Stalder was manager of the plant.

Peru, Neb.—The Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. has purchased the elevator holdings of the Coatney Grain Co., Inc., which included all assets of the grain elevator, real estate, feed mill, feed store room, machinery, office building, furniture and fixtures, two large corn cribs, stocks of grain, coal and material on hand. C. C. Coatney has operated the elevator since Jan. 1, 1941, when the Coatney company purchased the interest of W. H. Hutchinson of Peru.

Omaha, Neb. — More than 100 Nebraska farmers, grain producers and dealers Dec. 5 attended a conference at the Omaha Grain Exchange to plan a state-wide program of barley improvement. Sec'y. Glen LeDioyt of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n, conference chairman, outlined barley improvement work and told of Nebraska's progress in becoming the nation's largest barley producing state in 1941. A com'te will be appointed to work with Mr. LeDioyt in barley improvement work.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—Leon R. LaVigne, 56, died the afternoon of Nov. 22, following serious injuries sustained that morning when he fell into a 15-ft. pit of the Standard Milling Co.'s new grain elevator during an inspection trip.—G. E. T.—A report of the accident appeared in the Nov. 26 issue of the JOURNAL.

New York, N. Y.—The Borden Co. has announced the formation of a livestock feed department with its special products division to furnish vitamin supplements for livestock rations, the products to be available to mixed feed manufacturers and dealer mixers. Dr. Harrison H. Havner is manager of the new department.

NORTH DAKOTA

Cogswell, N. D.—The Co-operative Grain Co. sustained a small loss when recent high winds damaged its plant.

Fargo, N. D.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota will hold its convention here Feb. 3, 4 and 5.

Crosby, N. D.—The new 25,000-bu. addition to the Farmers Union elevator was recently opened for business, was filled with grain in two days, 11,000 bus. having been taken in in less than eight hours.

Drayton, N. D.—A 40,000-bu., 8-bin grain storage annex has been completed at the Cargill, Inc., elevator, fitted with special spaces for the installation of a grain cleaner. Conveying equipment top and bottom, using 12 inch conveyors fitted with special drives and operated by motors was provided. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Rhame, N. D.—A certificate of necessity for \$5,000 was granted in October to the Farmers Equity Union by the National Defense Advisory Com'te for expansion of grain handling facilities.

West Fargo, N. D.—A 100,000-bu. grain annex of 24 bins has been completed adjacent to the Goldberg Feed & Seed Co.'s elevator that was built last year. The new building is covered with galvanized iron and is set on a concrete foundation with a full basement. The bins are served with conveyors top and bottom and special motor equipment with special drives have been provided. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract. A grain bin containing about 1,500 bus. of screenings at the elevator, caught fire Nov. 23, but the flames were extinguished before much damage resulted. Firemen and elevator employees dumped the screenings on a nearby field after a quantity of water had been poured into the bin.

OHIO

Cardington, O.—Robert Howard Burr, 69, retired grist mill operator, died Nov. 23.

Christiansburg, O.—Shepherd Grain Co. installed a No. 6S Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher and Feeder.

Upper Sandusky, O.—U. S. Commission Co. installed a No. 2 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity with motor drive.

Toledo, O.—According to last official government reports announced for 1940, Toledo ranks fourth as the greatest port of the nation with 28,401,896 tons, inbound and outbound.

Toledo, O.—John Sanders, salesman for Kaulbaum Bros., Carleton, Mich., died unexpectedly Nov. 27. Mr. Sanders also formerly was connected with the Toledo Grain & Milling Co.

Columbus, O.—New members recently enrolled in the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the Mt. Victory Elvtr. Co., Mt. Victory, and Wuichet Products Co., Inc., Dayton, O.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

Sandusky, O.—Gilbert Myerl, Erie County farmer and vice chairman of the Ohio Marketing Quota Protest Ass'n, erected a "No Trespassing" sign on his property recently, warning AAA com'temen to keep off. Mr. Myerl is one of the leaders in the state protesting against the 49c per bu. wheat penalty.

Minster, O.—The Minster Farmers Exchange Co. proposes to build a 120-ft. addition to present buildings of the company which would increase the frontage to about 200 ft. The new building would be more than 50 ft. in depth and at its center would contain a 60-ft. cupola and leg. Offices, showrooms and sales quarters would be located in the new building and new machinery and other equipment would be installed. A gasoline service station also would be built.

Cincinnati, O.—Edward A. Fitzgerald, 69, prominent for many years in local grain trade, died at his home in Pleasant Ridge Nov. 15 after an illness of three years. Mr. Fitzgerald was the founder and first president of the Cincinnati Hay & Grain Exchange when it was established in 1918 as an organization separate from the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. The Exchange now is the Cincinnati Board of Trade. He also served as sec'y of the Chamber of Commerce and at the time of his death was a director of the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n. Mr. Fitzgerald's first job was in the claims department of the New York Central Railroad. He left that job to become president of the old grain firm of Fitzgerald Bros. Co. For 12 years prior to his illness he had been the cash grain buyer for the Early & Daniel Co. A son, Lawrence S. Fitzgerald, is in the grain department of J. S. Bache & Co.

OKLAHOMA

Buffalo, Okla.—The office building of the Buffalo Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. was badly damaged by fire early Nov. 25.

El Reno, Okla.—August Klopfi, 80, who was superintendent of the Canadian Mill & Elevator Co. from 1906 to 1928, died Nov. 10 at his home in Atchison, Kan.

Vinita, Okla.—C. J. Lucas of Hudson has purchased a new feed mill and is doing custom grinding at the mill on the F. E. Neill corner every Tuesday and Friday.

Muskogee, Okla.—Operations at the Muskogee Mill & Elevator Co. plant were curtailed when strikers, demanding a signed contract embodying a closed shop agreement and wage increases, Nov. 19 picketed the concern for the second day. The strike began Nov. 18 after two months of negotiation between the company and the AFL union of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers failed. Ray Bower, assistant sales manager of the organization, said the company had no objection to affiliation of its employees with the union, but that the mill and elevator itself "doesn't have to join."

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Fairfield, Ida.—Camas Prairie Grain Growers, Inc. plant was slightly damaged by recent high winds.

Omak, Wash.—Sam Bradley, pioneer feed dealer, has completed construction of an elevator and feed mill.

Kent, Ore.—The Grass Valley Grain Growers will build a 60,000-bu. elevator here. The Mid-state Const. Co. has the contract.

Portland, Ore.—Paul Hirsh, manager of Sperry Flour Co., is leaving for Oakland, Cal., to take an advanced position with the same firm.—F. K. H.

Granite Falls, Wash.—The Granite Falls Feed Store reopened in the Ashe Building under the management of Howard Moore, of the Riverside district.

Bourbon (Kent p.o.), Ore.—The Grass Valley Grain Growers co-operative will build an 80,000-bu. elevator here, contract having been let to the Mid-state Const. Co.

Lynden, Wash.—Farmers interested in growing flax attended a meeting here at town hall Nov. 29, when plans were discussed for forming a flax growers' organization.

LaCrosse, Wash.—The LaCrosse Grain Growers, Inc., have elevators and warehouses at LaCrosse, Pampa, Gordon, Hay and Schreck, Wash.. C. M. Cook is manager.—F. K. H.

Dubois, Ida.—W. L. Miller has leased the elevator from the Clark County Commissioners and will handle all kinds of grain and coal. Mr. Miller is making extensive repairs at the elevator.

Prosser, Wash.—The Prosser Flour Mill was threatened by fire recently when a bearing on the feed grain roller became overheated. The fire department controlled the blaze, keeping damage at a minimum.

Conde, S. D.—Extensive repairs and replacements were made at the Pacific Grain Co.'s elevator and a six-bin coal shed provided to replace an old one. Work was done by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Glendale, Wash.—Maurer Bros. Feed Store, damaged by fire recently, is being repaired. According to plans announced, the upper floor of the building will be used for grain storage, and a feed mill will be installed in the warehouse.

Milwaukie, Ore.—Ray A. Fasching, who recently established the Wheat Alone Mfg. Co., has announced the acquisition of Grain-A-Lax properties from Frank Halik at Salem. Both items will be manufactured at the Milwaukie plant.—F. K. H.

Gresham, Ore.—Mrs. Gertrude Walrad, 41, wife of Leslie Walrad, operator of the Gresham Feed & Seed Co. and former treasurer of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n, died unexpectedly Nov. 28 at Brightwood, Ore. She had suffered from a heart ailment for the last five years.

Rosalia, Wash.—An 80x40 ft. extension has been added to the north end of the Rosalia Producers, Inc. warehouse and feed mill. The new building, of frame construction, will be used for storage of sacked grain and mill products.

Vista (Kennewick p. o.), Wash.—About 10 sacks of grain poured out onto nearby railroad tracks early Nov. 25 when a wall of the Vista Grain Elevator on the Northern Pacific tracks was sprung, collapsing one corner of the elevator. A broken sack in a pile threw the weight of the grain sacks above it against the wall, springing it and causing collapse of the elevator wall.

Lewiston, Ida.—The Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., has purchased the elevator on Snake River Ave. it has been operating under lease, a telegram from Washington, D. C., having been received approving the company's bid for the property. The 285,000-bu. concrete elevator was built by the Farmers National Warehouse Corp., and taken over by the F.C.A. when the corporation was dissolved.

Relief (Starbuck p. o.) Wash.—Ground has been broken for the new \$38,000 Columbia County Grain Growers' elevator. The elevator will have a drive-in feature within the building proper, and not in a lean-to. With the finish of the new Relief station, capacity 150,000 bus.; Starbuck also holds 130,000 bus.; Powers, 80,000 in elevators. In warehouses, Relief, 40,000; Delaney 55,000; Starbuck, 35,000; Powers 30,000; total 520,000 bus.—F. K. H.

Spokane, Wash.—The Spokane Grain Merchants Ass'n held its annual banquet in honor of the members of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane at the Transportation Club quarters the evening of Nov. 29. Officers and employees of the local exchange, the grain men, and their out of town guests enjoyed a splendid chicken dinner followed by an evening of informal entertainment. Walter Mitchell, president of the Grain Merchants Ass'n, officiated as master of ceremonies.

Portland, Ore.—Two com'ites were appointed out of meeting held at Oregon State College on Nov. 8, to work on the vetch weevil problem and slug control. The com'ite appointed to propose a program on vetch weevil control is: D. C. Mote, chairman; G. R. Hyslop, L. P. Rockwood, N. C. Donaldson, Robert Rieder, Frank McKennon and William L. Teutsch. A com'ite to ask federal aid appointed is: G. R. Hyslop, chairman; Howard Hadley, Don C. Mote or B. G. Thompson, William S. Averill and William Enschede.

PENNSYLVANIA

Doylestown, Pa.—Frank C. Lewis sustained a small loss when his plant was damaged by recent high winds.

State College, Pa.—Dr. Max Kriss, 47, well known authority on animal nutrition, died here of a heart ailment Nov. 16. Dr. Kriss had been a member of the faculty of Pennsylvania State College for 23 years, and was author and co-author of more than 50 scientific papers on animal nutrition.

Bloomsburg, Pa.—The Ikeler Flour & Feed Mill has been purchased by Jesse DeWald. The mill was built and equipped by R. R. Ikeler in 1897 and operated successfully by him until his death in 1930, and by his estate since. Mr. DeWald formerly was with Reece & Greenly Co., Millville, Pa.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Ravinna, S. D.—A new feed mill has been completed by Cargill, Inc. The main elevator was moved up alongside of another elevator that was purchased and the two elevators were connected by cross spouting and fitted to operate as one. A Jacobson 60-h.p. hammer mill and a one-ton mixer were installed in the feed mill. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Confirmation Blanks

Simple - Complete - Safe

If you would avoid trade disputes and differences, and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs and returns one and retains the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½x8". Order Form No. 6 CB. Weight, 9 oz. Price 75c; three copies \$1.95, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED

327 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Lennox, S. D.—The Farmers Commodity Exchange has built an addition to its plant for the manufacture of feeds, extended its warehouses and provided two new ones. The mill floor space was enlarged, additional bins, a Strong-Scott Mill with two 40-h.p. motors and blower system with 15-h.p. motor were installed. A larger motor was put on the hammer mill. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Webster, S. D.—The Pacific Grain Co. is erecting a complete feed processing unit adjacent to its elevator, fitted with a Jacobson Hammer Mill for handling ear corn from a special driveway in which grains are bulked and received (ear corn as well as small grains); a Monarch Attrition Mill with two 40-h.p. motors; special blower system; bag cleaning devices; a complete Jacobson Corn Cracker and Grader unit with special bins for receiving; mash and feed reels for the manufacture of fine feeds. A 30-ton 34-ft. scale has been placed between the feed mill and elevator in a new driveway connecting the two buildings, and a special 10-ton scale is being installed in the feed mill driveway. A large warehouse was built recently along the track, adjacent to the elevator and fitted so as to have access to the feed mill building. All buildings are being covered with galvanized iron. The T. E. Ibberson Co. designed and is building the plant.

SOUTHEAST

Greensboro, N. C.—William A. Albright has opened a new poultry hatchery and feed business here.

Greenville, S. C.—C. L. Cannon & Sons has been organized, to deal in feeds, flour and other merchandise.

Richmond, Va.—William Fletcher, 72, who served three successive terms as president of the Richmond Grain Exchange, died Nov. 22. He had been engaged in the grain, seed and hay business here for many years.

Greensboro, N. C.—Poultry and live stock feed dealers from North Carolina and Virginia, numbering about 100, were guests of Larowe Milling Co. at an educational meeting held at O. Henry Hotel recently. The program included a luncheon, afternoon session and banquet, with talks along balanced feeding lines by officials of the Larowe organization.

TENNESSEE

Loudon, Tenn.—The Robinson Milling Co. has been purchased by the Pond Creek Milling Co.

Nashville, Tenn.—Joe Johnson, 35, negro elevator worker at the Snell Milling Co. plant, plunged 60 ft. into a grain bin to his death on Nov. 26. He fell with such force that his body was buried seven feet in grain. His neck was broken and it is believed death was instantaneous.

Memphis, Tenn.—Fire swept through the grain elevators of the Humphreys Mills Nov. 27, destroying 20,000 bus. of grain and damaging mill equipment approximately \$10,000. It is thought that friction from belts attached to grain conveyors was responsible for the blaze. Work of repairing the building will get under way at once, and a sprinkler system will be installed.—J. H. G.

TEXAS

Amherst, Tex.—The Jones Grain Co., owned and operated by E. L. Jones, recently opened for business in its new location.

Tyler, Tex.—The Howard Dodd Co. warehouse was damaged by fire recently, believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. A supply of green maize had been packed tightly and stored in the east part of the building on the upper floor and combustible gases formed from the undried grain ignited. Matches, stored in the same compartment with the feed, added to the flames, which were confined to the storage room containing the grain and matches.

Pleasant Grove (Winnsboro p. o.), Tex.—J. M. Jones recently purchased the Vincent Feed Store and moved his feed business to that location.

WISCONSIN

Deanville, Wis.—The Martin Feed Co. under the management of Merrill Martin is open for business.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for the month of December, 1941, has been determined by the Finance Committee of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at 5 per cent.

Janesville, Wis.—A spark in a flour grinder did slight damage Nov. 25 at the Frank H. Blodgett, Inc., mill. Nine sprinkler heads of the automatic sprinkler system prevented the blaze from spreading.—H. C. B.

Campbellsport, Wis.—Harvey Scheurman has purchased Schrauth's mill near here from John Schrauth. The mill was erected in 1848 and was one of the first commercial buildings in the Town of Ashford.—H. C. B.

Stevens Point, Wis.—Harry Christensen has purchased the Van Order Mill from Andrew Berberg, Amherst. New equipment has been installed including a corn husker and feed mixer. Carl Lund, Waupaca, is manager of the mill.—H. C. B.

Somers, Wis.—Hugh Cox, Kansasville, has purchased the Henry Lytle & Sons feed and fuel business. Adams Lytle, operator of the business in recent years, has entered the hardware, electrical appliances and general merchandise business.—H. C. B.

Baldwin, Wis.—The George F. Nyeggen Co. recently installed new leg equipment in its elevator as well as processing machines for crushing and shelling corn. A new 30-ton, 34 x 10-ft. concrete deck scale had been provided. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Superior, Wis.—The first car of wheat was unloaded at the Farmers Union Elevator Nov. 21, shipped from Alamo, Williams County, N. D. A group of company officials gathered at the new 4,000,000-bu. plant, where proper ceremonies were held celebrating the occasion.

Kewaskum, Wis.—The south portion of the building used for potato storage at the A. G. Kock, Inc., elevator and feed mill was badly damaged by fire the night of Nov. 11. Prompt and efficient work of the fire department prevented the elevator and plant from burning.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The case of Stuff v. Budde Feed & Grain Co., involving infringement of a copyright, will go to trial in federal court, Judge F. Ryan Duffy ruled Nov. 29. Mrs. Stuff contends the La Budde Co. used the picture of a large eared, freckle faced boy with a missing tooth and a wide grin on their calendars in 1938-39, titled, "The Original Optimist", and that the sketch itself belongs to her by copyright. She seeks an injunction and damages of \$250. Judge Duffy ruled the sketch isn't art, but it is valid material for copyright.

The new reciprocal trade agreement cut the import duty on Argentine corned beef and canned meats from 6c to 3c per lb. on Nov. 15. A sharp increase in the already growing volume of imports is expected. U. S. packers report that during the first nine months of the year imports of these products were five times exports.

Adequate defense of America means nothing less than the defeat of Hitler. He can be defeated only by a superior force of materials and men. The men are there today, in Russia, China, and in England. Our greatest need is to get materials to these men, and get them there fast enough. If we are to succeed, we must put the bulk of our national productive effort into food and munitions.—Claude R. Wickard, Sec'y of Agriculture.

SCALE TICKETS FOR GRAIN BUYERS

Scale and Credit Tickets—Form 51 Duplicating contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, each leaf bearing five tickets, machine perforated for easy removal, and 100 leaves of yellow post office paper, each leaf bearing five duplicates which remain in the book. Also 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Size of book 5½x13 inches, check bound, well printed. Each leaf is one ticket wide and five tickets deep. Order 51 Duplicating 500 tickets. Price, \$1.00, plus postage. Weight, 1½ lbs.

Crop Delivery Record (Duplicating) — This multiple load scale ticket form has two tickets to a page so that grain from two farmers may be recorded without turning a leaf. Each ticket is ruled to record receipt of 23 loads including the date, hauler's name of each load, gross, tare and net, and has spaces at the bottom for recording the total bushels, the price, the check number, and the total amount paid in settlement. Especially convenient when a farmer sells his entire crop at one time, delivering all of it within a few days. Originals (120) of attractive goldenrod bond paper, 120 duplicates of manila, and 3 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper to the book, with heavy gray pressboard covers, cut flush. Spiral wire bound so that open book lays flat, or may be folded back upon itself in open position to facilitate entries. Size, 8½x10½ inches. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price, \$1.10 each, plus postage. Order Crop Delivery Record, Form 69 Spiral.

Improved Grain Tickets—Using Form 19GT as a scale book saves much time and labor as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and a ticket for the hauler. Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, printed on white bond, machine perforated. Each ticket is 3 inches wide by 6½ long. The 125 duplicate leaves are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Each book is 7½x12 inches, supplied with 5 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Duplicating. Weight, 2½ lbs. Order 19GT Dup. Price \$1.20, plus postage.

Triplating is the same as 19GT Duplicating. In addition, sheets of strong white tissue are bound in between the original tickets and the duplicates so as to facilitate making three copies with one writing. Five sheets of dual-faced No. 1 carbon, 375 leaves. Weight, 3 lbs. Order 19GT Trip. Price \$1.65, plus postage.

Scale Ticket Copying Book — Contains 150 leaves bearing 600 originals and 600 duplicates, four originals and four duplicates printed on each leaf and perforated so outer half of each leaf may be folded back on the duplicate thus giving an exact copy of all entries on the original. Leaves of white bond are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed without tearing. Duplicate remains attached to original until all entries are completed. Check bound, size 9½x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 73. Weight, 2½ lbs. Price, \$1.30 plus postage.

Duplicating Scale Ticket Book — A labor-saving scale ticket book in which the buyer keeps a carbon copy of the entries made on every scale ticket issued, so altered or spurious tickets may be readily detected.

This book contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, machine perforated, bearing 800 tickets, inter-leaved with 100 blank manila sheets. Well printed and bound in heavy board covers. Supplied with 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper, size 8½x11 inches. Order Form 62. Price, \$1.40, plus postage. Weight 3 lbs.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving

Book—This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during the busy season when each farmer is delivering a number of loads daily. Each leaf bears two tickets and is perforated down the middle so that when the sheet is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry on the other side of the sheet. Each leaf has room for name of farmer and the haulers of 34 loads in duplicate. Outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters of line company. The book is 12 x 13 inches, check bound with heavy boards, contains 225 leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 66. Weight, 4 lbs. Price \$2.60, plus postage.

Cash with order for twelve copies of any of the above books earns 10% discount.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Field Seeds

Ellsworth, Wis.—The R. W. Seed Co. recently suffered loss by fire.

Falls City, Neb.—The Ebel Seed Co. has removed to a new location.

Columbus, O.—A large storage building is being built on its farm by the Livingston Seed Co.

Springfield, Ill.—The annual meeting of the Illinois Seed Dealers Ass'n is planned for January.

Jersey City, N. J.—John Dean, sec'y-treas. of Peter Henderson & Co., died recently aged 61 years.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Peppard Seed Co. has purchased a building adjoining its plant, to add 118,000 square feet of floor space.

Santa Barbara, Cal.—The Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n will hold its annual meeting June 1 and 2 at the Biltmore Hotel.

Carmel, Ind.—The Foster-Kendall Co. has increased the capacity of its plant by 10 car-loads of seeds and added two dodder mills.

Elgin, Ore.—Seed cleaning and fumigation equipment will be installed in an addition being built to the plant of the Elgin Flour Mill Co.

The production of certified sudan grass seed in Nebraska this year was 750,000 pounds, the largest on record, but it will all be needed.

Huntley, Mont.—The International Elvtr. Co. has made improvements and alterations in its seed unit, the work being done by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Lansing, Mich.—Ross Shell, who bought the business three years ago, has changed the name of the Ryan Feed & Seed Store to Shell Feed & Seed Store.

Bakersfield, Cal.—The Lockhart Seed Co. of Santa Clara County has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock and Irving Williams of Bakersfield as one of the directors.

Jasper, Ind.—August Burger & Son recently celebrated the opening of their new seed corn drying plant with a gathering of more than 100 farmers, county agents and businessmen on the farm 1½ miles south of Jasper. Addresses were delivered by K. E. Beeson of Purdue University, and others. After the meeting luncheon was served.

Farwell, Tex.—An addition of 35,000 bus. capacity has been built to its elevator by the Roberts Seed Co. Five new trucks have been added to the equipment.

Boston, Mass.—Officers elected at the annual meeting of the New England Seedsmen's Ass'n are E. D. Pillsbury, pres.; C. H. Anderson, vice pres., and S. R. Perry, Jr., sec'y.

Memphis, Tenn.—Having sold his interest in the Gardner-Mashburn Seed Co. at Clarksdale, Miss., to his partner Mr. Gardner now is traveling for the Russell-Heckle Seed Co.

Kansas City, Mo.—Chas. A. Patrick of the Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., was married Nov. 29 to Helen Seibert at San Antonio, Tex., the couple planning to return to Kansas City by Dec. 15.

Birmingham, Ala.—A general meeting of all seedsmen was called for Dec. 5 by the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n to consider the "purchase and order" plan of distribution of seeds by the A.A.A.

Chicago, Ill.—Professor J. M. Beal of the University of Chicago recently reported that sulphanilamide can produce variations in plants comparable to those accomplished by the colchicine treatment.

Phoenix, Ariz.—The Acadia Seed & Grain Co. has been formed by Archie M. Kroloff, formerly of the Capital Grain & Feed Co., and engaged in the seed business for 15 years. He will handle a complete line of field seeds.

Lincoln, Neb.—Registered seed has been inaugurated for Nebraska this year by the Experiment Station, making available Otoe oats, and Coes, Day and Leoti sorghums. Growers of registered seeds may have their crops certified.

Waco, Tex.—The Texas Certified Hybrid Seed Corn Breeders Ass'n was formed recently, with Robert M. Harper of Martindale, chairman of the organizing board. Other members of the board are B. F. Chapman of Temple; Oran W. Cliett of San Marcos; Paul Welch of Austin, and L. L. Chapman of Rosebud.

Washington, D. C.—Movement of red clover seed from farms has been faster than usual. By Nov. 11, about 57 per cent had been sold by growers, compared with 38 per cent in 1940 and 52 per cent, the five-year (1935-39) average. Movement has been fastest in eastern Oregon and northwestern Minnesota, and slowest in western Washington.—U.S.D.A.

Nora Springs, Ia.—The Hofer Seed Co.'s new combination grain and seed elevator has been placed in operation. This plant is fitted with a 36 ft., 30-ton scale in the driveway; an overhead dump; a Strong-Scott Head Drive and motor equipment; a new grain cleaner also was installed. The company's warehouse also was repaired. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Shenandoah, Ia.—The May Seed and Nursery Co. has stipulated with the Federal Trade Commission that in the dissemination of advertising matter in interstate commerce it will cease representing that its product "Master Liquid Hog Medicine" is a general tonic or conditioner, or is effective as an anti-septic or as a preventive for swine influenza, worms, or common swine diseases generally, when such is not a fact.

Enid Okla.—M. C. McQueen, sec'y, has announced that the Oklahoma Seedsmen's Ass'n will hold its 19th annual meeting Jan. 15 at the Youngblood Hotel. Among the speakers will be Roy A. Edwards, of Kansas City, formerly president of the American Seed Trade Ass'n.

Manhattan, Kan.—The State Board of Agriculture has issued a warning to producers and dealers on the storage of sorghum seed. A high moisture content will cause the seed to mold and heat and devitalize the germ. The grain should not be harvested unless fairly dry, and then should be turned occasionally. They recommend that 13% or less moisture is the desired maximum for safe storage. The harvesting or storage of the crop before it is in condition should be discouraged.

Franklyn Grove, Ill.—A 10 x 20 ft., two story addition has been built on the east side of the W. M. Herbst cribbed elevator to house a new custom seed cleaning department. It will be operated in conjunction with the elevator's mechanical facilities. Bulk seed soybeans and grains will be dumped in the elevator's receiving pit, elevated and spouted back to a garner bin over a No. 147B cleaner. The cleaned seed will drain into the boot of another elevating leg for lofting to another garner bin for spouting back into the farmer's vehicle; or for return thru a sacking spout.

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Washington, D. C.—Production of sunflower seed this year is estimated by the department of agriculture at 6,754,000 lbs., compared with 4,600,000 pounds in 1940 and 4,184,000 lbs., the 10-year (1930-39) average. Production in California is estimated at approximately 6 million lbs., compared with 4 million last year and 3,886,000, the 10-year average. The crops in Missouri and Illinois are placed at about 700,000 and 54,000 lbs., respectively. U.S.D.A.

South Carolina Seedsmen Meet

The South Carolina Seedsmen's Ass'n at its annual meeting Nov. 17 and 18 at Anderson, S. C., elected J. W. Hare of Anderson pres., Ed. H. Hanna of Gifford vice-pres., and L. H. Mixson, Jr., of Charleston sec'y-treas.

Mr. Hanna presided at the meeting.

Among the speakers were Stuart C. Simpson, sec'y-treas. of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n; J. Roy Jones, Commissioner of Agriculture; Dr. H. A. Woodle, extension agronomist; Dr. A. C. Summers, chief analyst.

David L. White spoke at the afternoon session on "Edible Soybeans."

Leaving the John C. Calhoun Hotel the seedsmen drove to Clemson College, where they were entertained at luncheon and toured the campus.

At the banquet in the evening the principal speaker was Dr. Daniels of Clemson College.

Turkey Wheat Wins First Place

Results of the milling and baking contest held in connection with the International Grain and Hay Show at Chicago reveal that a sample of Turkey wheat grown by H. P. Courtney of Sidney, Nebr., won first place. The prize winning sample was declared the most valuable from a milling and baking standpoint from the 28 hard red winter wheat samples submitted from Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas.

Second place honors went to a sample of Tenmarq wheat grown by Mrs. E. B. Fee of Happy, Tex. In third place was a sample of Tenmarq entered by Milo M. Schmoker of Longmont, Colo.

The 1941 milling and baking contest marked the fourth year that the contest has been held at the International Grain and Hay Show. The contest is sponsored primarily by Wheat Improvement Ass'ns and other cooperating agencies in the hard red winter wheat producing section of the United States to stimulate the production of high quality varieties of wheat. Prize money and ribbons were presented to eight top ranking samples.

As in previous contests the samples were milled, baked, judged, and scored under blind entry numbers. The entries were judged for the external appearance score by the regular grain judging committee of the International Show. Ten points of the total score were allotted to kernel appearance.

The milling was done in three commercial laboratories and the final score constituted an average of the three chemists' scores. E. F. Tibbling, Washburn Crosby Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Joe Stoklas, Omar, Inc., Omaha; and Perie Rumold, Standard Milling Co., Kansas City, Kans., made up the Milling Committee. The milling score counted 30 points.

The baking was also done in three different laboratories. The baking score comprised 60 points of the final score. R. M. Sandstedt, Agricultural Chemistry Department, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; H. S. Faulkner, Products Control Department, General Mills, Oklahoma City, Okla.; and J. W. Whitacre, Larabee Flour Mills, Kansas City, Mo., constituted the Baking Committee.

In addition to the regular entries, samples of Chiefkan and Red Chief, two varieties regarded as objectionable from the milling and

baking standpoint, were entered for comparison with the inherently good varieties. It is noted that both samples finished at the bottom.

Samples of flour and pictures of a loaf of bread made from each wheat entry were attractively displayed at the Grain Show. The samples of wheat were also on exhibit. As a part of the exhibit, posters directed the attention to the importance of producing wheat that is in demand on the market.

Glenn H. LeDioyt, Field Secretary of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n, was superintendent of the 1941 contest.

Seed Testing Pays

By R. H. PORTER, Iowa State College.

While it is difficult to measure the value of testing farm seeds before they are planted, actual saving to Iowa farmers thru use of the seed-testing laboratory at Iowa State College undoubtedly amounts to many thousands of dollars.

This saving has been effected largely thru the elimination of seed containing noxious weed seeds, the avoidance of planting low germinating seeds, making possible adjustments in rate of seeding and often the identification of seed not adapted to this section.

SOURDOCK—If a test shows 5 sourdock seeds per gram of red clover, that means a pound of clover seed contains 2,265 dock seeds. If the clover were sown at the rate of 8 pounds per acre, that would mean 12,120 dock seeds or a seed for each 2½ square feet of land. That would be enough for a good stand of dock, if no clover grew at all.

A farmer who had that many dock seeds, which is not uncommon, in his clover ought to think twice before sowing such seeds. Seed of that quality, if planted, would materially affect the value of the farm for several years because dock plants must either be kept cut off repeatedly or dug out completely to destroy them. Furthermore, the seeds of dock may live for 20 to 30 years in untilled land; if the dock plants that resulted from sowing such seed were allowed to mature seed just once, new plants could be expected to appear for several years thereafter.

MUSTARD SEED—It is not unusual to find one-fourth pound of mustard seed in a bushel of uncleaned seed oats. On this basis, at normal planting of 96 pounds per acre, there would be 4,800,000 mustard seeds, enough for 110 of them for each square foot of oat ground. Is it any wonder that many fields sown with unclean seed look like they have been seeded to mustard?

Much untested rye seed in Iowa contains bindweed or creeping jennie. Soybeans often contain seeds and berries of horse nettle as well as the fruit of cockle-burr with the spines broken off.

RAPE—This past year considerable quantities of rape seed sold in Iowa were purchased in the Argentine because the supply of Dwarf Essex rape seed from Europe has been cut off. Those who planted such seed did not get a crop of Dwarf Essex, but an annual which seeded very early and produced little or no forage. If this new seed had been tested for germination and growth in the greenhouse for a short time the difference would have been shown.

Seed found to contain primary noxious weed seeds or more than 3 per cent common weed seeds is unsalable under the Iowa seed law, and when found by the testing laboratory is branded as such and the State Department of Agriculture in Des Moines is notified.

Another important dividend from seed testing is that use of low germinating seed can be

avoided. In some cases good stands can be obtained by using enough more seed to make adjustment for low germinating seed.

The time to get seed tested is now, rather than later. Persons who send seed to the laboratory are urged to use a container which will not break or allow the seed to be lost in the mail.

Hybrid Corn in Wyoming

Results in 1940, together with those of 1939, show that on irrigated land at altitudes of from 4,000 to 6,000 ft., large increases in yield of shelled corn, green forage and dry forage may be obtained from use of adapted hybrids. The best hybrids at Torrington and Thermopolis gave increases of from 35 to 45 per cent in grain and from 40 to 60 per cent in forage yields over standard local varieties.

Under irrigation at Laramie, 7,200 ft. altitude, several hybrids were earlier than the earliest standard variety but did not exceed it in grain yield. Several hybrids made larger yields of forage, increases of 50 per cent being obtained. Most of the hybrids tested on dry land gave higher yields of forage than local varieties, but due to sub-normal rainfall during the growing season the grain yield was too low to determine the relative adaptabilities.

Wisconsin Seedsmen to Meet

The Wisconsin Seed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting Dec. 12 at the Hotel Raulf, Portage, Wis. The speakers scheduled follow:

"Seed Law Changes"—H. Lunz, State Dept. of Agriculture.

"The College of Agriculture Aids Production"—Dr. L. F. Graber, University of Wisconsin, Agronomy Dept.

"Supplies and Trends in Prices of Farm Seeds"—Lawrence Teweles, Milwaukee.

"State and National Policies that Affect or May Affect Seedsmen"—Arlie Mucks, Madison.

"Talking It Over" (Panel Discussion)—E. A. Beule, Beaver Dam, Wis.

"What I Want When I Buy and Expect to Give When I Sell Seeds"—E. A. Beule, Beaver Dam, Wis.

"Why I Depend on Wholesalers for Seed Supplies"—A. H. Lois, Bassett, Wis.

"Can High Quality Seed be Sold at a Profit in Competition with Cheap, Inferior Quality Seed?"—Fred Parker, Fennimore, Wis.

"Seed Cleaning Equipment that a Retailer Should Have to Process Locally Grown Seed"—B. Dance, Waupaca, Wis.

"What to do When the Customers say 'Charge it'"—Geo. Johnson, Oconomowoc, Wis.

"Can the Wholesaler of Seeds Help?"—Ray H. Lang, Madison.

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McClave Soybean a Fake

By H. D. HUGHES, Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station

Two years ago a supposedly new soybean variety made its appearance thruout Indiana, Ohio, and southern Illinois under the names of "McClave" and "New London," seed of which sold at a fabulous price. Because of its similarity to the old Midwest variety, which was grown extensively thruout those states from 1915 to 1925, seed samples were collected for special tests. The Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station from extensive field plantings with the Midwest "McClave," and "New London" varieties found them to be indistinguishable in plant and seed characteristics.

Last year this bean invaded Iowa under such names as "McClave," "Prolific," "Bell," "Ohio Champion," "Illinois Champion," "the new bush soybean," etc. In all cases fabulous yields were claimed by promoters, very thin seeding was recommended, and extremely high prices per bushel were asked for the seed.

Martin Weiss, in charge of the soybean research work at the Iowa Station, co-operative with the Bureau of Plant Industry, U.S.D.A., has stated that comparative tests definitely indicate that this supposedly new bean cannot be distinguished from the old, discarded Midwest variety, a low-yielding, low-oil, late-maturing bean that is inclined to shatter badly.

The Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station tested the Midwest in variety trials for yield of threshed beans at Ames from 1916 to 1922 inclusive, when it was discarded, except as a possibly hay variety, because of its apparently low value. Yields in bushels per acre are presented below in comparison with Manchu, the only variety now in commercial production in Iowa which was in existence at that time, showed that the Manchu variety was significantly higher in seed yield than the Midwest (30.7 per cent higher.)

The Midwest variety was found to be considerably later than the Manchu and therefore was considered suitable in maturity only for southern Iowa. Over a period of years it matured normally at Ames in only three out of five years. Furthermore, in regions where normal maturity took place, the variety was inclined to shatter badly when not harvested immediately after maturity.

It would seem that the Midwest variety is considerably lower in oil content than other varieties grown in Iowa at the present time.

The Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station has kindly furnished yield records of soybean variety tests. Yields in bushels per acre of varieties grown throughout Ohio in comparison with McClave are herewith presented. All tests were planted in 22-inch rows and normal rates of seeding employed, unless otherwise specified.

Seed Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during November, compared with November 1940, in bus. except where otherwise indicated, were:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments	
	Receipts	1940	1941	1940
Chicago	166,000	34,000	76,000	36,000
Duluth	191,840	537,081	438,015	2,041,759
Ft. William	1,192,151	430,303	894,063	324,104
Minneapolis	742,000	387,800	67,200	452,200
Superior	149,252	301,163	305,000	1,509,515
	KAFIR AND MILO			
	Receipts	1940	1941	1940
Ft. Worth	347,800	226,200	...	...
Hutchinson	746,200	365,400	148,800	168,000
Kansas City	26,000	...	...	...
New Orleans	7,500	1,500	7,500	1,500
St. Joseph	60,200	23,800	...	...
St. Louis	15,600	85,800	2,600	55,900
Wichita .....	...	...	...	...
	CLOVER			
	Receipts	1940	1941	1940
Chicago, lbs.	940,000	320,000	633,000	132,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	347,000	393,915	33,870	207,675
	TIMOTHY			
	Receipts	1940	1941	1940
Chicago, lbs.	1,162,000	532,000	144,000	313,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	342,000	485,555	369,050	320,205

Variety	Sandusky Ave., 1939 and 1940	Holgate Ave., 1939 and 1940	Van Wert Ave., 1939 and 1940
	and 1940	and 1940	and 1940
Mukden	32.1	28.0	31.4
Dunfield	29.4	30.6	31.0
Illini	30.4	29.5	33.7
Ohio Manchu	31.6	30.5	32.9
Richland	29.0	27.8	29.6
McClave	25.5	24.8	...
McClave (¾ bu. per acre)	24.8	...	25.5

Regardless of the rate of planting, the McClave variety was the lowest in yield at all locations. At three of the locations where oil determinations were made, McClave averaged 1.8 per cent lower in oil than the average of the other five varieties. The maturity date of McClave averaged 13 days later than Mukden, and 9 days later than Illini.

Adulteration and Misbranding

The Quick Seed & Feed Co., Phoenix, Ariz., delivered for transportation on Feb. 18, 1941, from New Orleans, La., to Memphis, Tenn., 50 bags of Bermuda grass seed.

On Apr. 1, a libel was filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Tennessee praying seizure of 50 bags of Bermuda grass seed and alleging same to be incompletely labeled in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Seed Act, in that the label did not show the percentage of pure seed, the percentage of inert matter, the percentage of weed seeds, the percentage of germination nor the date of test. The seed was seized by the United States marshal.

On Apr. 29, the claimant appeared and petitioned the court for redelivery of the seed under bond that the seed would not be sold contrary to the provisions of the Federal Seed Act. On May 13, 1941, said seed being relabeled as required, the seed was released to the claimant.

The Davis Milling Co., Inc., Norfolk, Va., delivered for transportation on Sept. 7, 1940, from Norfolk, Va., to Ahoskie, N. C., 50 bags of rye seed.

On Apr. 15, information was filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia alleging that the Davis Milling Co., Inc., unlawfully delivered for transportation in interstate commerce the above-mentioned shipment of seed falsely labeled in part "Germination 85%," whereas it was found to be devoid of germinative qualities.

On May 5, the case was terminated upon a plea of guilty and the court assessed a fine of \$25.

Back wages of \$16,449.74 due under the Wage-Hour law have been paid to 182 Pet Dairy Products Co. employees in Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia, reports the U. S. Wage-Hour Administration.

Work of Delaware Seed Laboratory

By JOHN L. CLOUGH, seed analyst

During the fiscal year 1940-41 a general improvement was noted in the quality of seed being offered for sale at the legitimate seed stores. As the Federal Seed Act went into effect in February, 1940, this was especially true of seed shipped in interstate commerce.

During the year 654 seed samples were received. We have noted some improvement in the seed sent in by our farmers. This is no doubt due to the more modern methods of cleaning. A cleaning machine that will remove buckhorn from red clover has been installed in Maryland, just over the Delaware line. Many of our farmers have taken seed there for cleaning and are quite pleased with the results. In order to check the efficiency of this machine a farmer submitted to us a sample from a lot of red clover that contained ten per cent buckhorn. After cleaning we found less than one-half of one per cent buckhorn.

One source of seed that is not dependable is the uncleaned seed exchanged between the farmer and his neighbor. Unfortunately, dodder, a very objectionable weed seed, has been widely established thru the distribution of lespedeza from farmer to farmer. This will continue to be a problem until the farmer is willing to do what is necessary to produce clean seed and until the buyer is more discriminating.

Another source of trouble and probably the worst in the State is the sales stable, where so-called seed is sold at public auction. As an example of the quality of lespedeza sold at one public auction, we obtained a sample from three bags of so-called lespedeza seed. The analysis showed 28% pure seed, 11% inert matter and 61% weeds. A mathematical count of dodder showed 3,400 dodder seeds per ounce. This is approximately one seed of dodder for every four seeds of lespedeza. This kind of trash would never produce anything, but it was sold and probably planted. Trashy seed of this nature is sold weekly at these auctions and we are unable to stop it.

The dealers who are regulated by the seed law have co-operated with us, but object very strenuously to the competition of the sales stables that sell seeds without regulation. We attempted to remedy this situation by offering a new seed law. Since it failed to pass the legislature, we are left helpless. We hope that in the near future some way will be found to control this situation.

Washington, D. C.—Harold G. Moulton, president of the Brookings Institute, charges the farm lobby with major responsibility for the sharp increases in prices for foodstuffs and agricultural products.

Wishing You a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year



We as well as our representatives appreciate the business you have given us during 1941. It is our hope that 1942 will have many good things in store for you.

SEEDBURO EQUIPMENT CO. (Seed Trade Reporting Bureau, Inc.)
620 Brooks Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

Grain Carriers

Aviston, Ill., has been canceled by the B. & O. as a transit point, effective Dec. 17.

Fort William, Ont.—The steamship *Quebec*, long out of service, is being conditioned by the Paterson Steamship Co. to enter the grain trade next spring.

Houston, Tex.—The contract for five barges made of concrete has been let by the U. S. Maritime Commission to the San Jacinto Shipbuilders, Inc., the first of a lot of 150. The barges are designed for bulk cargoes and will carry 6,000 tons.

The **North Pacific Millers Ass'n** is endeavoring to obtain a reduction from 97½¢ per 100 lbs., to 60¢ on flour from Pacific Coast points to the Atlantic seaboard. R. D. Lytle, traffic manager, will ask the Interstate Commerce Commission for an emergency rail rate.

Washington, D. C.—To conserve metals needed for war the Ass'n of American Railroads has agreed with the O.P.M. to standardize box cars at 40½ ft. in length inside, and automobile box cars at 50½ ft. None of the cars will have a greater inside width than 9 ft., 2 ins.

Chicago, Ill.—Additional revenue to meet wage boosts has been studied by 20 railroad executives who completed their work Dec. 5 at the Stevens Hotel. Their findings were forwarded to John J. Pelley, pres. of the Ass'n of American Railroads, and no statement was issued; but it is thought an increase of 10 per cent in rates is sought.

Ten days free storage of export grains at New York, as against 20 days' free time at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk, was held by the Interstate Commerce Commission not to be unduly prejudicial against New York. Also, in No. 28466, the Commission ordered that by Feb. 27 the Toledo rate must be reduced to not more than 1.5¢ per 100 pounds over the rate to Philadelphia and Baltimore from Toledo.

Argument was heard by the Interstate Commerce Commission Dec. 4 and 5 on the relativity of rates on grain and grain products attacked by the Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills, Inc., in No. 28090. The recommendation by Examiner T. L. Haden was that a combination rate of 54¢ replace the 60¢ rate. The milling company wants a rate of 48¢ from Oklahoma and Texas rate groups to North Atlantic ports.

The **Finnegan Warehouse Co.** is resisting attempts by the New York Central to collect freight on ex-barge grain on the local rate out of Chicago. The N.Y.C. is sending balance due bills to consignees in different parts of the country. The warehouse company has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to order the railroads to desist from presenting due bills, since the decision on ex-barge grain is not yet final.

New York, N. Y.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has denied the plea of the Port of New York Authority for parity on grain rates between ex-Lake grain shipments for export from Buffalo, N. Y., and Erie, Pa., with Philadelphia and Baltimore. The present differential, ½¢ per 100 lbs., in the New York rates over those of Philadelphia and Baltimore are not unduly prejudicial, the I.C.C. ruled.

Chicago, Ill.—The five railroad operating organizations are granted a wage increase of 9½ cents per hour under the board's recommendations. The 14 co-operating organizations received an hourly wage increase of 10 cents an hour. On Nov. 5 the board had recommended increases of 7½ cents for the operating group and 9 cents for most of the others. Management accepted this proposal, but the operating brotherhoods issued a strike call effective Dec. 7.

Rates on soybean and corn oil are not unreasonably lower than rates on cottonseed oil between points in Illinois, the Interstate Commerce Commission held in dismissing the complaint by the National Cottonseed Products Ass'n.

Grain and grain products loading during the week ending Nov. 29 totaled 40,902 cars, a decrease of 120 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 7,213 cars above the corresponding week in 1940. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Nov. 29 totaled 25,222 cars, an increase of 75 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 5,369 cars above the corresponding week in 1940, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

"American railroads this year have withstood the greatest test of their efficiency and transportation capacity in history," declared Z. G. Hopkins, representing the Western Railways' Committee on Public Relations, in an address before the Topeka Commercial Club. "In the three months beginning with last June they performed the greatest amount of freight service ever performed in any three consecutive months. Freight performance in August topped, in amount, the previous peak for a single month, reached in October 1929. Preliminary figures for October, this year, as usual the heaviest traffic month, indicate a new peak, probably about 7 per cent above the previous October high."

Corn Hybrids for Colorado

Additional tests now covering the period 1937-40 showed the corn hybrids Funk G-7, Iowa 3080, Wisconsin 455, 570, and 625, Kingscrot 311, and Minhybrid 403 to do well in comparison with Minnesota 13 at the station; Iowa 939, Funk G-19 and G-15, and Wisconsin 696 at lower altitudes on warmer soils; and in the Rocky Ford area Funk G-212 and G-167, Pioneer 307, Iowa 160 and Pfister 160 and 360A yielded high in comparison with Reid Yellow Dent (Moore strain).

Under irrigated conditions at Fort Lewis at an elevation of 7,600 ft., Lico barley yielded about 50 per cent more grain per acre than the best corn variety, while none of the hybrids tested matured satisfactorily as an average. Under dry-land conditions at Akron no hybrids were consistently superior to the best adapted open-pollinated corns.—Colo. Exp. Sta.



Geo. B. Marble, Chicago, Died Dec. 5, 1941. He traveled for Armour Grain Co., and Carl F. W. Pfeiffer.

Crossing Golden Sweet with Hubam Clover

Work at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station has shown that Golden annual sweet clover, now being sold by an Iowa seed company, is not of the same species as the common yellow varieties. It belongs to the species *Melilotus suaveolens*.

It has been determined that Golden annual will not cross with the common yellow sweet clover, but will cross with Hubam, a common white variety. This information makes possible additional studies to compare Golden annual with Hubam and to determine the value of Golden annual as a cross to improve white varieties.

Corn ground by 11 refiners during October amounted to 9,256,000 bus., against 7,110,000 bus. in October, 1940. In 10 months 82,000,000 bus. corn was used, compared with 58,000,000 bus. during the like months a year ago.



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Feeds & Feeding

by

F. B. Morrison

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This edition has been entirely rewritten and revised to contain the latest information on live stock feeding and nutrition. Entirely new compilations of recent analyses of American feeds are presented in the Appendix Tables. Extensive data are presented concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds.

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Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St.

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Feedstuffs

Fort Riley, Kan.—Each cavalry horse here receives 13 lbs. of hay, 11 lbs. of oats, 4 lbs. of alfalfa and 8 ounces of bran, per day.

Manhattan, Kan.—The Kansas State College and the State Board of Agriculture scheduled a feed conference in Manhattan, at the West Waters Hall, Dec. 11 and 12. On the program were A. G. Philips of the Allied Mills and Ralph Young of Hutchinson.

A ration of corn alone for bred sows and gilts from breeding to farrowing time is not practical. Gilts fed corn alone in the gestation period farrow too many pigs weighing two pounds or less at birth which are poor risks. A ration of ear corn or other grain and one-third pound of meat and bone scraps per sow or gilt daily, fed in troughs, is a fairly successful bred sow feed when oats are not available.—John W. Schwab of Purdue University.

Manhattan, Kan.—A feed conference will be held here Dec. 11, 12, by Kansas State College specialists in animal and poultry husbandry and live stock nutrition. L. E. Call, dean of agriculture and director of the experiment station, will preside as chairman over the opening session; Prof. C. W. McCampbell over the second day. Among the speakers will be A. G. Philips, Chicago; Ralph Young, Hutchinson; Dr. J. S. Hughes, Sr., C. E. Aubel, Dr. H. E. Bechtel, Dr. A. E. Schumacher, Dr. A. D. Weber, Prof. L. F. Payne, Prof. F. W. Atkeson, and Dr. C. W. McCampbell.

Fine Grinding Not Profitable

By DWIGHT ESPE, dairy husbandman, Iowa State College

While medium ground grains have been found to be more palatable and digestible, no advantages have been found to pulverized feeds. The maximum benefits of grinding have been reached when the kernel is broken sufficiently to allow the digestive enzymes to do their work on the nutrients.

Only in about the last 20 years have actual comparative tests been made. Data from the Agricultural Experiment Station at Purdue University show that using medium ground grain as a basis for comparison, whole grain fed to dairy cows produced 11.2 per cent less milk; cracked grain, 5.8 per cent less milk; and pulverized grain, 5.4 per cent less milk than the medium ground grain.

Experiment workers in Texas have found that while grinding feed induces greater consumption, the ratio of milk produced to the amount of grain consumed remained unchanged. The ground grains were more palatable, however, and medium grinding was found to be profitable for high-producing cows that had the capacity for increased production.

ROUGHAGES.—The chief advantages of

grinding roughages are to conserve space and facilitate handling. Ground hay occupies about one-third to one-half the space required for whole hay. But these advantages are offset by a tendency of ground hay to heat if it is not sufficiently dry and the danger of a loss of food nutrients, especially carotene or vitamin A, in the ground roughages.

Other objections to too finely ground feeds are the increased amounts of dust involved and the higher costs of grinding. Actual feeding trials at South Dakota, South Carolina and other experiment stations also bear out these contentions.

Freight Subsidy on Canada Feeds

The regulations of the Dominion government to aid in the shipment of feeds east from Fort William contemplate the following:

Freight assistance of \$4.50 ton basis Montreal freight to be applicable on western wheat, oats, barley, rye, whole or ground, wheat bran, wheat shorts, wheat middlings, No. 1 and No. 2 feed screenings when used for feed purposes only.

Stocks in dealers' hands, 30 tons or more grain, 25 tons or more feed, at October 20, subject to refund by direct application to the board.

Wholesalers must claim direct on government for rebate of the freight allowance.

On shipments all rail from Fort William or west, the buyer must claim direct on the government whether wholesaler, retailer or consumer.

On shipments from bay ports or eastern stocks, allowance will be made off invoice to retailers or consumers.

Feed Position in California Alarming

Arlo V. Turner of Modesto, Cal., on behalf of the California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, has prepared the following statement which was presented to Governor Townsend:

For fiscal year ending June, 1940, tax was collected on less than 1,900,000 tons; for 1941 over 2,500,000 tons. It is still increasing. Half of that processed feed is grain products. Our grain crop, plus carryover, was short at least 350,000 tons. Also consumption of unprocessed grains as well as farm and feedyard grinding have increased. Our feed grain position is alarming.

Commodity Credit Corporation has offered to store here in bulk under uniform bulk storage agreement. Only flat warehouses are available. Warehousemen cannot store in bulk and will not buy sacks. Grain must be sacked before use, as consumers here have no bulk feeding facilities. Commodity Credit has the grain for storage but will not buy sacks until available bulk storage east of here is filled, unless "Defense" asks them to.

Survey of possible transportation difficulty before next June is in progress. We cannot afford to take a chance on anyone's opinion as to possibility of transportation difficulty. If it occurs before our new barley crop is available, half-grown hogs, our fall pullets and early meat poultry will starve. Our dairy cows would fall off in production and not come back until they freshened.

The feed trade is financing part of this expanded food production program and cannot also carry seven months' supply of grain. Producers who have money cannot expand and at the same time lay in a large supply of feed. New England, the Southeast and the South

Feedstuffs Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1940, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
*Baltimore	4,009	2,222	....	....
Boston	40	836	....	....
*Chicago	14,449	16,005	47,923	46,545
†Kansas City	8,300	11,575	19,925	21,425
*Milwaukee	40	80	8,380	12,240
*Minneapolis	....	....	35,375	26,675
*Peoria	12,720	11,400	11,220	14,520
Wichita	6,431	....	....	....
*Millfeed. †Bran and shorts.	....	....	....	....

have made concerted requests for government help to increase local storages of emergency supplies of feedstuffs, and they are being protected. Those districts have many more carriers and no mountains. We will have a couple of months' supply of feed grains rolling in here promptly if, as a statewide group, we tell the Commodity Credit and "Defense" what we need and ask for it.

In deference to Washington, may I say that they cannot be expected to guess. For what it is worth, it is my opinion that our reserve supply of feed grains in California warehouses or ready for immediate harvest should not fall below 500,000 tons until the end of this emergency. We have about that much now with seven months' feeding ahead before new crop.

Commercial Feeds in Kentucky

During the year, 1,452 samples were analyzed chemically and microscopically and the results reported in detail with appropriate comment to those concerned by the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.

The results of analyses as a whole showed that manufacturers met their guaranties well and deficiencies mostly were of a minor nature. It must be said, however, that the products of some manufacturers making low-grade filler feeds and of many small mills making wheat feeds are very poor.

The total tonnage of feeds sold in Kentucky in 1940, computed from tax tags, was 353,138. The feeds are classified as straight by-product feeds, 177,720 tons; special-purpose feeds, 162,743 tons; stock feeds (idle stock), 9,485 tons; and miscellaneous, 3,190 tons.

Of the total tonnage, approximately 37,000 were yellow-tag or filler feeds. The maximum filler allowed is 25 per cent. Practically all filler feeds contain this amount, but in order to be conservative, only 20 per cent is used in this calculation which gives 7,400 tons of fillers sold in feeds during 1940.

The formulas show that the average yellow-tag feed contains approximately two-thirds as much total digestible nutrients as does the straight-mixed feed. On this basis 24,666 tons of straight-mixed feed will supply the same amount of total digestible nutrients as 37,000 tons of yellow-tag feed. This means that at prevailing prices in 1940 the feeders of Kentucky lost \$270,000 in cash by purchasing yellow-tag feeds.

Imports and Exports of Feeds

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during July, and for seven months ending July, 1941, and 1940, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in tons of 2,240 lbs. except where noted otherwise:

	IMPORTS			
	1941	1940	7 mos. ending July 1941	1940
Hay*	426	846	16,377	39,951
Coconut cake†	10,287,325	29,140,418	103,712,210	115,321,044
Soybean cake†	2,000,604	2,000,604	8,299,413	18,693,752
Cottonseed cake†	7,313,976	22,256,711	70,699,153	54,686,085
Linseed cake†	.....	.....	1,176,788	2,556,000
All other cake†	1,825,390	4,169,500	16,485,777	15,162,910
Wht. fds.*	45,242	34,350	285,305	251,936
Beet pulp*	.....	.....	681	1,038
Tankage	3,675	7,057	46,146	25,430
Fish-scrap	1,384	808	16,705	30,768
	EXPORTS			
	1941	1940	7 mos. ending July 1941	1940
Hay	201	202	3,549	2,293
Cottonseed cake	.....	.....	2	31
Linseed cake	.....	.....	625	83,771
Other oil cake	147	5	182	1,205
Cottonseed meal	1	1	282	567
Linseed meal	405	25	1,545	2,821
Soybean cake/meal	1,819	854	13,606	31,473
Other oil cake/meal	34	24	1,511	9,876
Fish meal	9	21	137	200
Mxd. dairy & poultry fds.	479	595	4,548	5,355
Oys. shells	1,331	302	7,514	10,082
Other prepared & mxd. fds.	45	48	1,929	1,441
Other feed, bran	584	798	3,038	9,334
Kafir, milo, hus.	687	189	864	1,312
*2,000 lb. ton. †Pounds.				

Official Vitamin Definitions

Among the definitions adopted by the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials are the following, for vitamins:

Change T-1, Vitamin A and D Feeding Oil, by inserting after the term "fish oil" in the third line the words "marine animal oil."

Also change T-2, Vitamin D Feeding Oil, in the same manner as T-1.

Adopt as tentative the following: **Vitamin A Feeding Oil** is either fish or fish liver oil or a blend of two or more of the following: Vitamin A Concentrate fish liver oil, fish oil, marine animal oil, or edible vegetable oil. The vitamin potency shall be stated in U.S.P. units of vitamin A per gram.

(Note: This is an emergency definition and can be used only for the calendar year 1942.)

Change T-4, **D Activated Animal Sterol**, to read: D Activated Animal Sterol is a product which is obtained by activation of a sterol fraction of animal origin with ultra-violet light or other means. For label identification it may be followed with the parenthetical phrase "(vitamin D)."

Adopt for future consideration the following: **Sardine Oil or Pilchard Oil** is the product obtained by extraction of part of the oil from the whole Pacific sardine or pilchard or from canner refuse of this species of fish. It must contain not less than 85 A.O.A.C. chick units of vitamin D per gram.

Recent Developments in Nutritional Research

By PAUL H. PHILLIPS, department of biochemistry, University of Wisconsin, before Western Grain & Feed Ass'n

[Continued from page 447.]

One more recent research development in nutrition aside from vitamins should be mentioned. That is the experiments on urea nitrogen as a source of protein in the polygastric or multiple stomached animal.

Hart and coworkers at Wisconsin and Mitchell and coworkers at Illinois have shown that urea, or ammonium carbonate can be used to replace much of the protein of the ration. The story seems to be again concerned with the bacteria of the paunch. The ammonia nitrogen from the urea or ammonium carbonate, is taken up by the bacteria in the paunch and converted by them into their own body proteins. As the bacteria pass down the digestive tract their body proteins are digested and then utilized by the cow as her source of protein.

The bacteria prefer protein if they can get it, so, in order to make them do a good job of urea utilization, the protein in the ration must be kept low. The per cent protein of the ingesta of the paunch should not exceed 12%. (This requires a ration containing 10% protein.) If the grain ration contains only 11.3% protein, then urea will be utilized up to 3% of the grain mixture, or a protein equivalent of 14%. With urea at 0.035 cents per lb. it cannot be fed with any degree of saving unless linseed meal, or other equivalent protein supplement is selling for about \$35 or more per ton. Of course all possibilities of obtaining urea now is nil. It is needed in our war business.

These are a few of the recent developments in nutritional research which seem to point to the future. In addition to considering the amounts of the various feeds and the type of animal production desired, the time has come when the minute requirements of the animal and the qualitative constitution of the feeds must play a larger role in the field of animal nutrition. Successful growth, reproduction and the prevention of many of the diseases of farm animals is directly or indirectly related to the essential dietary factors carried by the feeds themselves. Supply these and animals will perform.

I realize that some of these recent developments may not have a direct bearing upon the feed business. They should bring you up to

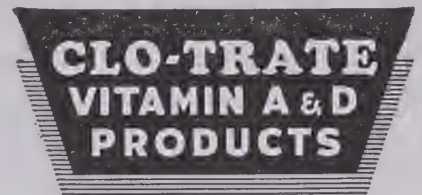
date on some of the recent research and if they have I shall be most happy.

Preserving Vitamin of Rice

Preservation of the vitamin B-1 in rice by removing only the first break bran is the purpose of experiments at the University of Arkansas Medical School, Little Rock, Ark., begun late in 1940 by Dr. P. A. Eschweiler.

Some studies were made on the riboflavin content of rice bran after various stages of the milling process, Dr. Paul L. Day said, and will be published soon.

The physicians said they hoped funds collected under the state's new rice promotion law might be used for experimental purposes at the school. The law became effective Aug. 1, but was contingent upon passage of similar laws by the Texas and Louisiana legislatures. The measure levied a tax of two cents per 100 pounds of milled rice with which to promote the use of rice.—J. H. G.



Potencies to Meet the Various Requirements of the Trade

CLO-TRATE

Fortified Cod Liver Oil

3000 Vitamin A 400 Vitamin D

CLO-TRATE "400"

Vitamin A and D Feeding Oil

1500 Vitamin A 400 Vitamin D

CLO-TRATE "200"

Vitamin A and D Feeding Oil

1500 Vitamin A 200 Vitamin D

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Corn or Millet for Turkeys

By GEORGE P. GOODEARL, poultry husbandman,
North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station

In 1936 the work was started in comparing yellow corn and proso millet and continued through 1938. Early Fortune was the variety of millet used in the trials. The following ration formulas were used.

Ingredient	Standard Ration	Mixtures Starting Mash	Growing Mash
Bran	13%	13%	13%
Middlings	12	12	12
Ground Yellow Corn	34	34	34
Fine Ground Oats	10	10	10
Ground Oats	10	10	10
Meat and Bone Scraps	20	14	14
Dried Buttermilk	10	8	8
Alfalfa Leaf Meal	5	5	5
Steamed Bone Meal	3	3	3
Fine Salt	1	1	1
Cod Liver Oil	2	2	2
Grain			
Yellow Corn			50%
Whole Wheat			50

The contrasting rations were identical except that Proso millet entirely replaced the yellow corn both in the mash and grain mixtures.

In 1937 and 1938 an additional contrasting pen was added. In this pen one-half of the corn portion of the ration was replaced by Proso millet.

FEED CONSUMPTION.—In the first year of the trial the turkeys in the pen with corn consumed only 44.2 pounds of feed per bird from hatch to market. The pen with millet needed 54.3 pounds of feed per bird in the same 24-week period. Birds were held 26 weeks in the two following years. The total feed consumption was probably influenced by the fact that the corn pen had only 30% toms as compared to 40% toms in the pen fed millet. Altho the individual feed consumption was greater in the millet-fed pen the pounds of feed required to make a pound of gain in weight was greater in the corn-fed pen. The millet-fed birds required 6.45 pounds of feed to produce each pound of gain from hatch to 24 weeks while the corn-fed pen required 7.60 pounds of feed per pound of gain.

In each of the 2 following years the total feed consumption to marketing was greater in the millet-fed pen than in the corn-fed pen. In 1937 the millet-fed birds consumed 76.4 pounds of feed per bird in 26 weeks as against 70.3 pounds per bird for the corn-fed birds. The millet pen again had a higher percentage of toms, 48%, as against 36% in the pen with corn. However, the pen with half the corn replaced by millet required 71.9 pounds of feed per bird with only 33% of males. In that year the corn-fed pen required 5.06 pounds of feed to produce a pound of gain; the millet-fed pen 5.26 pounds of feed; and the pen having equal parts of corn and millet required 6.88 pounds of feed to produce a pound of gain from hatch to market.

In the third year of the trial there was essentially the same percentage of males in the millet pen as in the corn pen. 56% and 55%, respectively, but the millet-fed birds consumed 5 pounds more feed per bird from hatch to market; 67.5 pounds per bird in the pen with corn, against 72.6 pounds per bird in the pen with millet. The pen with equal parts of corn and millet required 73.7 pounds of feed per bird with only 48% of males.

The number of pounds of feed to produce a pound of gain followed the same order as in the previous year, but less feed was required. The corn-fed pen required only 4.7 pounds of feed for each pound of gain in weight; the millet-fed pen required 5.02 pounds; and the equal parts of corn and millet pen required 5.66 pounds of feed for each pound of gain produced.

Distillers Dried Grains in Poultry Rations

An investigation by the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station by R. T. Parkhurst and others on the inclusion of corn distillers dried grains with solubles in poultry rations threw much light favorable to this ingredient.

CHICK RATION.—The results obtained from the vitamin analyses of corn distillers' dried grains with solubles indicated the presence of a substantial amount of riboflavin (B_2) (14-16% per gram), thiamin (B_1), vitamin E, and smaller amounts of vitamin A and pantothenic acid.

Microscopic examination of the dried grains demonstrated the presence of abundant yeast cells and lactobacilli. Presumably, these microorganisms are the source of most of the riboflavin, thiamin, and pantothenic acid found in the grains.

When dried grains were fed to rats as a sole source of protein, the growth rate was much retarded. However, when 25% of the total protein of the ration came from the dried grains, normal growth resulted. Chemical analysis showed the presence of about 30% protein, 8% fat, and 46% carbohydrates.

When the protein content of the ration remained the same, dried grains successfully replaced 100% of the soybean oil meal in the New England Conference chick ration. One-half of the dried skimmilk and all of the fish meal were replaced successfully by the dried grains.

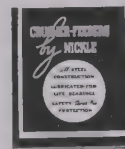
It was not possible to successfully substitute dried distillers' grains for $\frac{1}{2}$ of the meat scraps and fish meal in the N.E. C. chick ration.

The efficiency of feed utilization of the N.E.C. chick ration increased slightly when corn distillers' dried grains with solubles were used to replace skimmilk and fish meal components.

The substitution of the fish meal or dried skimmilk components of the N.E.C. chick ration by dried grains resulted in better feather development and fleshing and, where all of the dried skimmilk was replaced, a slightly improved leg coloring.

General Conclusion. The corn distillers' dried grains with solubles, used in this investigation, constitute an excellent source of

riboflavin and thiamin. This feed may be used to replace other more expensive riboflavin sources in a standard chick ration. The protein is of good supplementary quality. This feed may successfully replace substantial amounts of dried skimmilk, soybean



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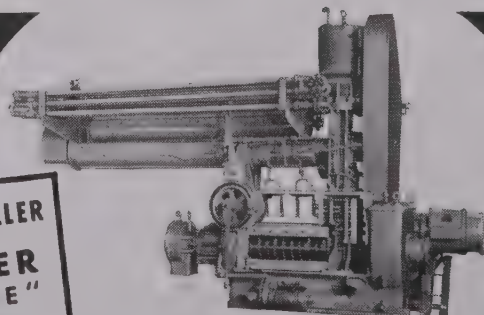
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oil meal and fish meal in the standard N.E.C. chick ration.

LAYING RATIONS.—In this investigation, similar replacements for the animal protein feeds were made in a laying ration for pullets and the results are here reported.

Conclusion. "Corn distillers' dried grains with solubles" satisfactorily replaced dried skimmilk, all the dried skimmilk and fish meal, or all the fish meal and part of the meat scraps in the N.E.C. laying ration, provided the protein content of the ration remained the same. Egg production, egg weight, body weight, egg quality, and feed efficiency were comparable with all four rations; but hatchability was lessened when substitutions were made in the laying ration.

Iodine Requirements of Poultry

By H. S. WILGUS, JR., Colorado State College, at Cornell Nutrition Conference.

The purpose of the Colorado experiments has been to ascertain symptoms of iodine deficiency in growing and adult chickens, to establish the optimum levels of iodine feeding, to study the response of chickens fed various levels of iodine throughout several generations, and to ascertain the distribution of iodine in common poultry feedstuffs.

Most of the experiments have been conducted with single comb White Leghorn chicks from one strain. The all-mash system of feeding has been used. In all but one experiment the birds have been entirely confined. Up to the summer of 1941, all feed ingredients were selected for low iodine content by actual analysis. Iodine supplementation has been made by thoroughly mixing solutions of potassium iodide in alkaline ethanol into the feed.

The criteria which have been used are thyroid weight and microscopic appearance, body weight, feed consumption, mortality and general condition, egg production, egg size, interior egg quality, fertility and hatchability, and growth and condition of offspring.

EXPLORATORY EXPERIMENTS—The rations used in these experiments included ground yellow corn, soybean oil meal, steamed bone meal, manganese sulphate, limestone, activated animal provitamin D in oil solution, and some vitamin G carrier, usually dried brewer's yeast residuals. Some rations also included casein and oat groats. Analysis of basal rations showed they contained 6 gamma (micrograms) of iodine per kilo of feed (0.0000006%). Levels of iodine ranged as high as 360,000 gamma per kilo.

The tentative observations to date are as follows:

1. Severe goiter was obtained on the unsupplemented experimental rations. Individual glands were enlarged as much as 60 times normal size.

2. During growth a minimum of 200 gamma of iodine per kilo of ration was required to produce normal thyroid weight and a minimum of 1,000 gamma was required to produce thyroids with normal microscopic structure.

3. Growth of male chicks was subnormal on one iodine-deficient ration.

4. Body weight of laying birds did not increase normally on the iodine-deficient ration.

5. Efficiency of food utilization was unaffected by the levels of iodine fed in these experiments.

6. Congenital goiter was observed in chicks hatched from hens fed practical as well as experimental rations low in iodine.

7. Reproduction of hens fed the experimental ration with or without iodine supplementation was very poor.

PRELIMINARY EXPERIMENTS—It was necessary to use the practical type of ration in ensuing experiments. This ration consisted of ground yellow corn, pulverized oats, wheat gray shorts, wheat bran, alfalfa leaf meal, dried buttermilk, meat and bone scrap, soybean oil meal (6%), pulverized limestone, salt, manganese sulphate, and activated animal provitamin D in

oil solution. Levels of iodine varied from 165 to 180,000 gamma per kilo according to supplementation.

The observations made to date in this series are:

1. Moderate to mild goiter was observed in chicks fed the unsupplemented ration during the growing period.

2. A minimum of about 1,000 gamma of iodine per kilo of ration was essential up to time of sexual maturity to prevent evidences of goiter.

3. At time of sexual maturity some goitrous glands tended to take on a normal appearance.

4. A minimum of 500 gamma of iodine per kilo of ration appeared to be necessary for maintenance of adult body weight.

5. There appeared to be a tendency for higher mortality to occur in chicks representing the second generation on levels of iodine up to 1,000 gamma per kilo.

6. No significant differences in resistance to fowl paralysis or pullorum disease were noted.

Losses from laryngotracheitis in one experiment were in inverse proportion to the levels of iodine supplementation.

7. Gain per gram of feed, egg production, egg quality, fertility, and adult mortality have shown no consistent effect from iodine feeding.

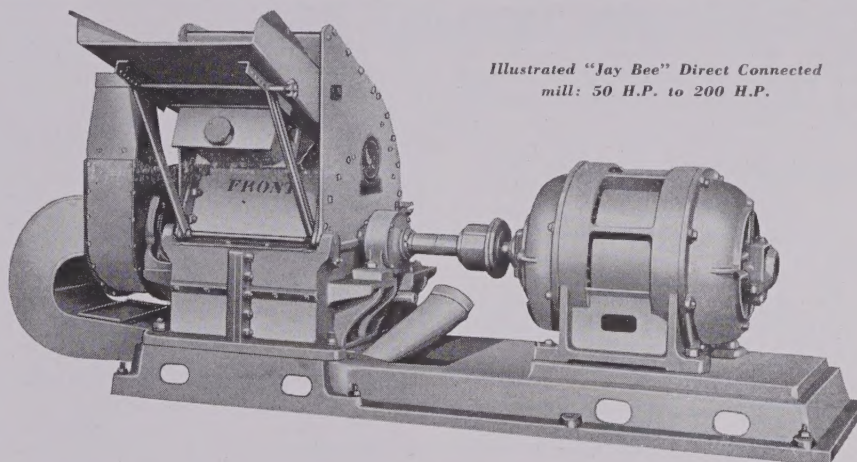
8. Egg weight appeared to be very slightly benefited by iodine supplementation.

9. Hatchability was improved in one experiment by additions of iodine and was not adversely affected until a level of 180,000 gamma per kilo was reached.

10. Chicks hatched from hens fed the extremely high levels of iodine showed evidences of stickiness, short wiry down, and unhealed navels.

11. Chicks hatched from hens receiving supplements of iodine tended to show slightly improved early growth over those hatched from hens receiving the unsupplemented ration.

12. Feathering in White Plymouth Rocks was strikingly improved by high levels of iodine supplied by iodinated casein.



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13. Iodinated casein fed at the highest level depressed hatchability and adult body weight.

14. Goiter has been inadvertently encountered in pens of breeder turkeys fed practical rations.

15. Analyses of feedstuffs indicate that rations of ordinary feed ingredients may be very low in iodine content.

The results presented in this paper are purely preliminary and constitute a report of progress. Practical recommendations must await the completion of experiments now in progress.

Priority for Two Vitamins

Defense priority ratings for materials needed in the commercial manufacture of two vitamins have been obtained so that no shortage in these strategic chemicals will occur, according to an announcement made by Dr. W. H. Sebrell, of the U. S. Public Health Service, to the American Public Health Assn. meeting at Atlantic City.

The two vitamins concerned are vitamin B₁ and riboflavin. The latter is needed for protection against an eye disorder that may destroy vision. Synthetic vitamin factories are now working to increase production of both riboflavin and thiamin, which is the synthetic vitamin B₁.—*Science*.

Largest Feed Supply in 20 Years

The Department of Agriculture reports that the supply of feed grains is indicated on the basis of Nov. 1 crop conditions to total 120.1 million tons, the largest supply in 20 years and 19 per cent above the 1928-32 average. This supply includes Oct. 1 stocks of corn and oats plus production of corn, barley, and grain sorghums.

Present indications are that the total supply of high protein feeds available for domestic consumption in 1941-42 will be around 10 per cent greater than for 1940-41 as a result of

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for January futures of standard bran, gray shorts, cottonseed meal, soybean oil meal; spot bran, middlings, No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton; No. 2 yellow corn, No. 2 yellow soybeans, in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds	Bran	Shorts
Sept. 27.....	29.50	29.50	28.40	29.40
Oct. 4.....	28.50	28.00	27.25	28.65
Oct. 11.....	27.00	27.00	26.35	28.25
Oct. 18.....	25.70	25.70	26.40	28.50
Oct. 25.....	25.50	25.50	25.75	27.25
Nov. 1.....	28.00	28.00	27.80	28.75
Nov. 8.....	29.50	29.50	28.20	30.10
Nov. 15.....	30.00	29.50	27.40	29.30
Nov. 22.....	29.75	29.50	27.70	29.40
Nov. 29.....	29.00	29.00	27.50	28.80
Dec. 6.....	28.50	28.50	28.00	29.60

	St. Louis*		Chicago		†Mem- phis Soy- meal
	Bran	Shorts	Soy- beans	Soy- meal	
Sept. 27.....	31.55	31.60	186	36.20	...
Oct. 4.....	30.10	30.60	...	34.95	...
Oct. 11.....	29.40	30.35	168½	33.25	...
Oct. 18.....	29.60	30.65	157½	32.85	...
Oct. 25.....	28.85	29.10	154	31.75	...
Nov. 1.....	30.80	31.00	161	33.05	...
Nov. 8.....	31.35	32.15	168¾	36.45	...
Nov. 15.....	30.60	31.35	159½	33.90	...
Nov. 22.....	30.90	31.50	159	34.00	...
Nov. 29.....	30.50	30.90	159	34.00	...
Dec. 6.....	31.10	31.50	164½	34.80	...

	Cottonseed Meal		Kansas City		Chicago
	Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Corn	
Sept. 27.....	48.00	39.75	27.20	74	...
Oct. 4.....	47.00	38.40	28.20	72½	...
Oct. 11.....	46.00	35.95	27.20	68	...
Oct. 18.....	44.00	36.25	27.20	70½	...
Oct. 25.....	42.00	36.00	28.20	72¾	...
Nov. 1.....	42.00	37.25	28.20	74½	...
Nov. 8.....	42.00	38.00	28.20	76½	...
Nov. 15.....	43.00	36.75	28.20	72	...
Nov. 22.....	43.00	36.15	28.20	72	...
Nov. 29.....	43.00	36.25	28.20	72¾	...
Dec. 6.....	43.00	36.00	27.20	73	...

*St. Louis bran basis Chicago delivery; shorts St. Louis delivery. †Decatur, Ill., delivery.

larger production of soybean and linseed cakes and meals. The soybean crop is about 40 per cent larger than the 1940 crop. The flaxseed crop is slightly larger than the 1940 crop and probably more flaxseed will be imported.

The quantities of cottonseed cake and meal, peanut cake and meal, and copra cake and meal available for domestic consumption, on the other hand, probably will be somewhat smaller than in 1940-41. The combined disappearance of high protein feeds during 1940-41 totaled 4,386,000 tons, 620,000 tons more than in the preceding year and 85 per cent above the 1928-32 average.

Milk Substitute v. Skim Milk for Dairy Calves

A milk substitute containing approx. 29.5% digestible protein is being compared with skim milk in the ration of young dairy calves. Thirty-eight calves have been raised to weaning age in this experiment, 19 of which were fed the milk substitute. Jersey calves fed the milk substitute were 97.3% of normal weight and 98.3% of normal height at weaning age. Holstein calves fed the milk substitute were 95.2% of normal weight and 98.2% of normal height at weaning age.

The milk substitute proved to be equally as palatable as skim milk for all calves between the ages of 1 month when the milk substitute feeding was started and 6 months of age when the calves were weaned.

Based on current feed prices of the feeds used in the milk substitute and of dried skim milk powder the average feed costs of the calves fed the milk substitute was 65.7% of the feed costs of the calves fed skim milk.—Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

Powdered Skim Milk Production

By C. W. SIEVERT, Chicago, Ill.

In the peak year of 1938 160,000,000 pounds of dry skim milk were made and sold to the feed trade. Along with 289 million pounds of fat-free milk solids sold for human food manufacture, the total dry milk resulting from the drying of separated milk was given by the U.S.D.A. as 449,291,000 pounds.

In addition to this the U.S.D.A. reports 63,910,000 pounds of dry buttermilk produced in that year. It is estimated that at least 50 million pounds of it was used in feeds. There was also a production in 1938 of 47,384,000 pounds of dry whey, and practically all of it was used in feed.

Since 1938 there has been some reduction of dry skim milk used in feed. In 1939 there was a reduction of about 12% and in 1940 the feed milk production was about 7% below 1939. This year the diversion into human food channels has been greater due to demands for shipment abroad. At the present time dry skim milk is below 1940 utilization in animal feeding operations by about 24%.

So far as dry skim milk is concerned, we know there will be a decrease. Whether it will be a decrease of one-third or of one-half is hard to estimate. Right now the relative decrease is quite great, but in spring, when the flush is on, there is always a reversion to greater dry milk production.

Stocks of dry skim milk and dry buttermilk on hand at present are quite low, although not as low as they were a few years ago during the general drought conditions. Complete information on dry whey stocks is not available.

The tendency on the part of feed makers will undoubtedly be to discontinue the use of milk in their egg mashers, making as good a feed as they can without milk. That will allow the available supplies to be used in breeder mashers, where dry skim or dry buttermilk are of extraordinary value. Then in spring when the milk flush is on, the chick season will also be on, resulting in the use of dry milk in chick starters. Such would seem to be good sound practice on the part of feed makers so that poultrymen can continue to produce meat and eggs for food purposes.

Hay Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1940, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Boston	537	407	...	...
Chicago	2,605	2,104	827	250
Kansas City	6,174	3,312	1,458	144
St. Louis	180	312	216	60

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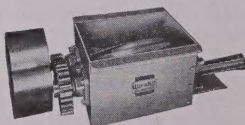


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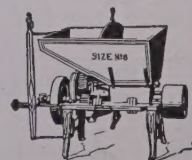


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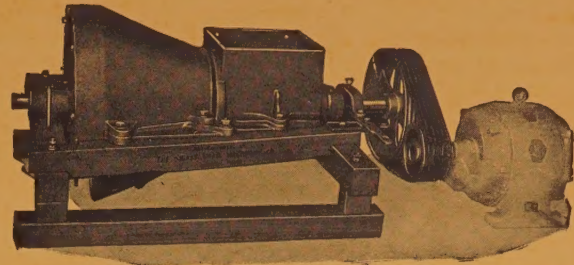
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Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, $8\frac{1}{4} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.00, plus postage.

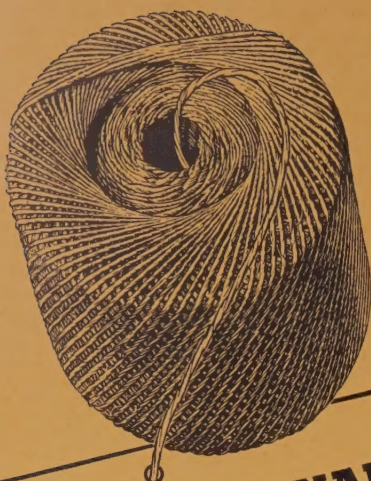
Form 43 XX contains 428 pages. Shipping weight $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Price \$5.00, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper $10\frac{1}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

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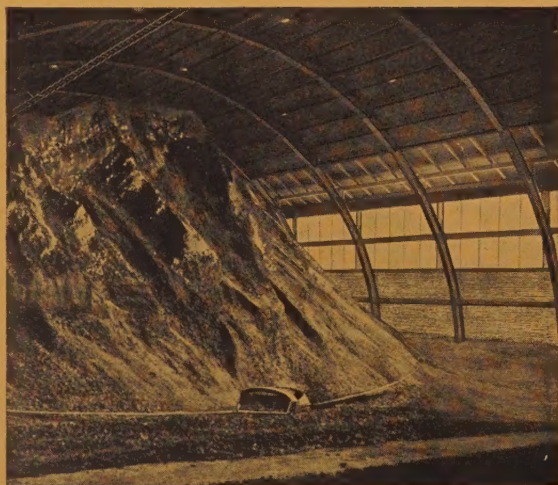
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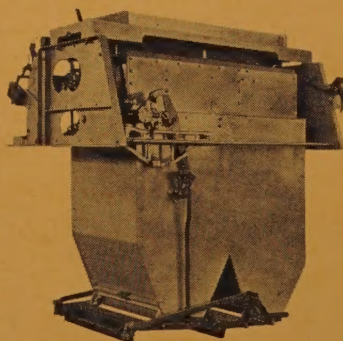
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GRAIN PROFIT QUIZ NO. 5

WHAT'S YOUR LOSS ON GRAIN SHIPMENTS?

Your Grain Shipping records may not show overweights or underweights, but are you certain of their accuracy? Hand weighing and hand recording are subject to human error.

RICHARDSON AUTOMATIC GRAIN SHIPPING SCALES are positive in their automatic accuracy. Requiring no human attention during operation, they are not influenced by human error. Individual shipping weights, car by car or truck by truck are mechanically tabulated, totalled and printed in duplicate by an error-proof counter. Every part of the scale is simple, rugged and mechanically accurate in action.



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